

THE Gleichen Call



Tenth Year, No. 45

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

Proposition to Sell Electric Light Plant to Gleichen Town

As the Town Council will be petitioned at the next meeting to submit a by-law calling upon the ratepayers to vote whether or not they favor purchasing F. C. Vigar's electric light plant his offer and the report of Robert MacKay, the Calgary electrical engineer, who was employed for the purpose by the Council, will be of interest.

Mr. Vigar's offer is a very simple one. He offers his electric light plant complete to the town for \$6,000 as it now stands and if the building is required he will put in for another \$500. He asks no cash down and is willing to accept the town's debentures at six per cent interest payable in twenty annual installments.

He asks the ratepayers to examine his books at any time when they will find from January 1st to December 31st, 1916, his profits were \$1,537.66. His expenditure for the year for coal, oil, repairs, wages, insurance, etc., amounted to \$2,763.64, and his revenue received and collectible \$4,301.20. He has invested in the property \$7,500.

Owing to his son being wounded he is anxious to return to England and dispose of all his interest here.

Before going into detail it might be advisable to explain a few points in connection with this plant, so that this report may be intelligently understood, says Mr. MacKay, and proceeds as follows:

In making a valuation of the distribution system and central station equipment, I based my prices on the market cost of materials when the plant was erected and installed. A great many of the materials have increased considerably in cost since this plant was put in operation, for instance copper wire has increased 125 per cent within the last eighteen months. Other materials such as poles, crossarms, generators, etc., have increased from 10 to 25 per cent; immediate delivery on many supplies being impossible to obtain.

The plant as offered by Mr. Vigar will take care of the lighting requirements of Gleichen for years to come, provided you do not anticipate any large extensions to the present pole line. There is at present a lot of prospective consumers along the present pole line and a number more can be given electric service by extending short distances on the government telephone poles, an arrangement I feel sure could be accomplished by taking this matter up with the proper officials. This method is used in other towns of Alberta.

I have included in the valuation only such material and property that would be of use to the town. The power house and other buildings have not been considered as it would not pay to move them, and they would be of practically no use to the town.

One point should be remembered in purchasing this plant: It is a going concern. It must have cost the owner something to secure his load, and some value should be included for good-will. However, I understand the Town of Gleichen has not granted a franchise to anyone to distribute electric light, therefore, you are in a position to dictate.

If you purchase this plant and in a few years decide to install an Alternating Current system, the boiler and engine would be satisfactory to work in with the new

system. The generators could be sold to some party who desired to install an isolated plant at a coal mine or some such like proposition. The pole line would have to be reconstructed on account of more care being necessary on the increase of voltage to 2300 volts. The majority of the material could be used up in the new scheme, although it is not exactly suitable.

The system employed is 115 volt direct current, and is not used to any great extent elsewhere at the present time, with the exception of isolated plants. The reason of this is on account of the large amount of copper necessary to transmit current any great distance with a reasonable drop in voltage.

The engine and boiler was manufactured by a well-known and reliable firm, and are in good condition.

The generators are in a fair condition but do not appear to have had the best attention. No doubt, in such a small plant the operator has numerous duties to perform and cannot give his machinery the attention required.

The pole line is of much better construction than I expected to see in connection with a plant of this size and type. The construction is not standard by any means. The material was good and fairly well installed, but it has been poorly maintained and requires overhauling and re-guying in several places.

The overhead protection in the power house is very poor, and the switchboard should be remodelled to give ample protection. One particularly bad feature I noticed is the entire lack of lightning protection. Such protection could be installed for \$25.

I have not included the street lighting material as I was informed the town purchased this material and paid for the installation.

In compiling the following figures I have depreciated at rates commonly adopted for the different classes of material and equipment.

Mr. MacKay then gives a lengthy detailed statement the totals of which show the machinery valued at \$2,528.26 and distribution system \$1,108.27. The cost of moving the equipment to the town power house he estimates at \$1,700.

In giving the cost of operation and revenue he quotes Mr. Vigar's statement for the year ending June 30th, 1916, but as we have it for the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, it is not necessary to repeat it.

Under present conditions your Water Works Department is not showing a profit. With the installing of the electric light plant your overhead will be practically cut in two, which should at least enable you to cut out the deficit in operating your water works system. I have no doubt if your electric light department is properly managed it will show a profit the first year. An all night service should bring you more consumers. Such a service could be inaugurated by the town at a very small additional cost over the present expenditure. I have based my operating expenditure on this service.

If you desire to cut down immediate expenditure you could get along with the present boiler capacity in the pumping station. It is sufficient to operate both plants. The pumping can be done on off peak load hours. The other boiler could be stored until such time you consider it expedient to install it. This would cut down considerable expenditure at the present time.

In summing up the Vigar proposition I think it would be a paying proposition for Gleichen, providing the purchase price is reasonable, and

Pioneer Patriotic Social Nets \$288.25

A successful basket social was held in the Pioneer school house and the result was that \$288.25 will be added to the Patriotic Fund from the Pioneer district.

Some of the baskets went as high as \$24 which speaks volumes for the interest taken by the boys in the baskets or in the owners.

The committee are greatly indebted to Mr. Andrew Osler for the very able way in which he disposed of the baskets. When it comes down to extracting bids Andrew is right there on the job.

After the supper was over and while the gramophone, which seemed to have caught a cold, had the floor, the ladies got busy with the tags and as Miss C. Brown and Miss L. Howell were the collectors, of course, the gentlemen could not resist, so parted with \$13.90.

The goose kindly donated by Mrs. McCabe was then disposed of and it plainly showed that although it was not the traditional one that laid the golden egg, at least it was a worthy descendant, realizing as it did the sum of \$11.85.

Mr. Jack Shields and Ben Francis, who are a combination hard to beat, supplied the music for the evening and kept the dancers busy all early in the morning.

Sale of baskets.....	\$276.50
Sale of tags.....	13.90
Goose.....	11.85
Expenses.....	14.00
Total for Patriotic Fund...	\$288.25

The baskets were disposed of as follows:

J. Deitz \$8, by Miss S. Laughren	
J. Hardwick \$6, Miss C. Brown	
D. Brown \$9, Mrs. Smith	
A. McGilvary \$8, Mrs. McGilvary	
D. Osler \$8.50, Miss N. Munroe	
T. Sutherland \$7, Miss N. Laughren	
B. Shay \$18.50, Miss S. Brown	
H. Blowers \$12, Miss E. Howell	
J. E. Stuart \$8.50, Miss E. Scott	
G. Todd \$9.50, Mrs. McCabe	
J. Hellevange \$10, Miss Aasgard	
E. Gower \$8, Miss A. Aasgard	
J. Shields \$11.50, Mrs. Munroe	
W. Kimele \$7.50, Mrs. Kimele	
W. McCabe \$12.50, Miss K. Jurn	
M. Munroe, \$17, Miss M. Howell	
S. Page \$11, Miss E. Millie	
J. Hardwick \$11, Miss E. Howell	
G. Heather \$24, Miss L. Howell	
J. Aasgard \$12, Eat Hearty	
E. Saunders \$11.50, Miss E. Long	
U. Saunders \$11, Miss E. Scott	
E. Mills \$20, Mrs. E. Mills	
F. Kelland \$14.50, Miss E. Howell	

Any one whose eyesight is failing would do well by consulting Dr. H. Mecklenburg, the reliable and long experienced eye specialist. He will be at the Palace Hotel on Thursday, Feb. 8th, and Bassano, Feb. 7th.

Mrs. Arthur Renaud is improving in the Holy Cross hospital at Calgary, where she recently underwent a surgical operation.

you cannot raise the amount necessary to install an Alternating Current system equipment at present.

If Mr. Vigar can make this plant pay under his conditions the town should be able to operate it and give a very substantial reduction in rates in a short time.

Mr. MacKay then proceeds to give a report on an Alternating Current plant, which is too lengthy to give in this issue.

Standard and Craigantler

Lance Corporal Alex. Michie of the 12th Mounted Rifles has never been reported on the honor list as killed in action. His commanding officer wrote to his wife and told her he was killed while bandaging another severely wounded comrade. He was shot through the neck and killed instantly. The 12th were in a big battle for three days, Sept. 28 to 30 and reported then in the Calgary papers that a Calgary regiment lost heavily.

The church service in the Craigantler school house was well attended on Sunday last. It is too bad we can not have them oftener.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

John Glambeck returned Monday from Chicago, where he spent a few weeks visiting old friends. He says he had the pleasure of reading the CALL in Chicago at Mr. John Ebie's house, another Queenstown farmer, who is residing there temporarily. He complained of no news lately from Queenstown, but John explained the news gatherer was far from home. After ten years absence he says he found Chicago about the same "only different in places". He also visited a Danish colony that may take up 50,000 acres north of Standard, a company having been formed for that purpose. While there a meeting of the company and C. P. R. agents was held and Mr. Glambeck was invited to attend and give his views on farming in this country. Of course, he readily complied, and this country did not suffer any from so good a booster and successful a farmer as he.

The annual congregational meeting of the Gleichen Amalgamated Church was held Friday evening last, Rev. J. White presiding. A good attendance was present and the different reports presented, the treasurer's, the Ladies Aid, Ladies Missionary Society and the Sunday School, showed the church to be in very flourishing condition. The Board of Managers for the coming year were elected as follows: J. A. MacDonald, chairman; Peter MacLean, secretary; C. B. Hyndman, treasurer. The other members of the board being Messrs. Geo. R. Matthews, R. Conn, F. K. McKay and Wm. Gordon. After the business was over light refreshments were served by the ladies. Since the arrival of Rev. J. White a noted improvement has been noticed in all departments of the church work here and with the united support of all greater work will be accomplished during the present year.

One of the biggest drops in wheat occurred on Tuesday morning, when Philip Lewis, a teamster in the employ of Joe McCabe of Queenstown, dropped with a tank of wheat over a 30 foot grade, in front of Austin Browns' residence and was pinned under the tank for a time. After many strenuous efforts on the part of several teamsters he was dug up and the rest of the day was spent in raising wheat.

If you like to enjoy yourself and forget the cares of the world go to see the Chorus Lady at the Opera House tonight—Thursday—and all the pretty girls.

Say you read it in the CALL.

J. A. MacDonald, our ever obliging station agent, received a telegram from his home in Chatsworth, Ont., last week informing him that his brother Hugh was killed in action on January 7th. He has two other brothers at the front. Hugh was a South African veteran and passed through Gleichen last summer with a Vancouver battalion.

The rink is now in fine condition and many tickets already sold. At the "Catch the Kaiser" entertainment over \$70 was realized for the rink funds and a pleasant evening spent. An effort is being made to have a few hockey games with the Bassano boys.

A very interesting wedding took place on Thursday afternoon when Mr. Ralph Phillip Umbrite was married to Miss Anna Marie Umbrite in their new residence, north of Gleichen. The happy event took place in the presence of the parents and certain valued friends. If the old saying is true "Happy is the bride upon whom the sun shines" then there is very much happiness in store for the deservedly popular young couple, who have the hearty good wishes of all who know them. The Rev. Canon Stocken, a friend of the family, officiated.

At the regular convocation of Bow Valley Chapter Royal Arch Masons held in the Gleichen Masonic Hall, Wednesday, January 17th, a number of applications were received for exaltation. It was decided to hold an emergency meeting February 21, which is one week after the regular convocation of February 14th. On the 21st a Lodge of Instruction will be held commencing in the afternoon, and at which Grand Superintendent Rt. Ex. Comp. J. E. Johnson of Calgary, Medicine Hat and other intermediate towns on the line will be present, when the different degrees will be conferred on some fifteen candidates. After conferring of degrees a social evening will be spent with the ladies present and a special orchestra will be engaged for the evening.

Paper is going up in price and all subscriptions must be paid in advance to the CALL.

Money to Loan The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta.

ESTRAY—One light grey gelding branded JA on left hip and on left shoulder; dark grey gelding branded BVO on left hip. Both shod on front feet, age 3 and 4 years. Reward for recovery, D. Gillespie, Gleichen. 45tf

ESTRAY—Since fall of 1915, 3 year-old cow and 2 year old heifer, both in calf, and 2 year-old steer and yearling heifer. Branded on right shoulder \$5 reward for recovery of each animal. J. Kidd, Queenstown. 47

\$5 reward for recovery of each of the cattle bearing the following brands

R E SN YA 47

L. Chase, Cluny. 47

FOR SALE—1 Registered Percheron Stallion, rising 5 years. Apply for full particulars R. O. Sykes, Cluny Alta. 47

ESTRAY—2 cows. One red with white spots on hips, heavy set, straps around horns. 1 light red moody, strap around neck. 1 steer dark, red with white spots on body, heavy horned, stag looking, all are branded F R on right ribs. J. A. Renaud, Gleichen. 47

THE GREATEST SALE in GLEICHEN'S HISTORY

The whole stock of the Brewster Trading Co. of Banff at a rate on the dollar. We extra salespeople to serve the crowd.

SATURDAY Specials

Thread, 8 spools for 25c
Wool 10x 15c pair
\$47.50 Winter Coats for \$4.95
\$10.00 Serge Suits for \$5
20c English Gingham at 15c per yard
25c English Flannelette at 20c per yard
10c English Flannelette at 15c per yard
All Embroideries and Laces at Half Price
25c Colored Satin at 15c
2-Yard-Wide English Sheeting 35c
Everything in the store reduced except groceries.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

AUCTION SALE

I have been instructed by Mr. N. N. Hayes to sell by public auction at his farm three miles north of Gleichen on

Thursday, March 1st

his entire stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and machinery and every thing that is found on a well equipped farm including household effects. Sale starts at 11 o'clock, lunch at noon. Terms cash and no reserve. Mr. Hayes is leaving Canada

T. H. BEACH Auctioneer

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 29th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound—	2.31
" 3—west bound—	14.58
" 2—east bound—	4.07
" 4—east bound—	17.24

Have you seen Roy M. Allen's steel mule, worth eight horses?

PAY When You Graduate
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

If you object to your town assessment now is the time to say so.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

CHILBLAINS — Easily and Quickly cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & CO.
Proprietors
• Nanaimo • Ont.

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE
— BY —
FLORENCE WARDEN
World, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Was there a doubt in Lady Acris's mind? Certainly she looked keenly at her niece as she uttered the words.

Daphne turned upon her steadily. "Oh, I'm not going away, Aunt Valerie," she said. "I've changed my mind."

Lady Acris looked anxious. "This is rather a sudden decision, isn't it? Yesterday you had made up your mind to come away with me. Now you say you intend to stay here."

Daphne grew apologetic. "I'm sorry, Aunt Valerie. I think I have sprung it upon you rather abruptly. But I'd forgotten. Pen and I talked it over last night."

"You talked it over last night?" put in Lady Acris with vivacity. "Yes," said Daphne steadily. "And we decided that my going away just now would be inadvisable. I think you would be glad to have me, but I'm sure you will be glad by and by that I'm not coming. I'm not in good spirits, and I should be a wretched wet blanket. And I know how you love cheerful faces about you."

"Well, yes, I do, of course. But you would have given cheerful enough as soon as you were in town."

It was characteristic of Lady Acris that, now she was not to have her niece with her, she felt herself an ill-used person, although a few hours previously she had been condoling with herself on the outlook, and sighing to think of the responsibility she was incurring in having her niece with her.

"I had to consider Pen," pleaded Daphne apologetically.

"Oh, yes, of course. I used always to consider Lord Acris, when he was alive, before anybody," said Lady Acris rather stiffly. "But I do hope you have settled this now, and that you won't want to change your plans too late, when I've made all my arrangements."

"You need not be afraid, Aunt Valerie."

Lady Acris came closer to her niece. She looked round her cautiously, and then whispered in her ear. "I'm sorry you're not coming. But as you are staying I must give you a word of warning. Your house is full of spies. Whatever you do, you are being watched. And I hear from my maid, who has picked up English, surprisingly fast since she's been here, that there were some surprising developments last night. When you and Sir Penwyn had come in after your blind man's bluff, there were more games in the grounds. I understand, people hiding among the evergreens and then getting away, with some of the servants after them. My dear, you really should have some check put upon these alarms and excursions. The gossip which begins in the household soon spreads outside, you know. I suspect that people must be talking already."

"Let them talk," said Daphne hastily. "But it is one thing to be haughty and indifferent to gossip when one is safe in the shelter of one's own home, quite another to experience the effects of evil-speaking in the altered demeanor and cold looks of comparative strangers."

Daphne had arranged to drive over to the seat of one of Sir Penwyn's friends, in order that Lady Acris, whose reputation as a dabbler in art and art patronage was well known, should see some pictures which were world-renowned.

Lord Bedworth's place was ten miles away, and Daphne's little phaeton, with the two pretty ponies, was brought round after luncheon to take them there.

Sir Penwyn accompanied the ladies on horseback, and Old Stone Court was reached soon after three o'clock.

There was nothing odd about the mansion but its name, for the magnificent modern building which contained Lord Bedworth's famous pictures had been built by him on the site of an ancient house which had been destroyed by fire a few years before. The park and gardens were celebrated, and the whole formed one of the show places of the county.

Lady Bedworth, under a huge Japanese umbrella, was receiving her guests on the shadiest of the lawns, and Lord Bedworth, who met the party from Redgrave Hall on the terrace, led them towards the bright little splash of vivid color against the green grass and foliage, where the tea-table, and a couple of dogs, and a little knot of garden chairs, formed a charming background to a picture which a group of ladies and two

or three pretty children formed the central figures.

Lady Bedworth, who was the viscount's second wife, was a handsome woman, of twenty-eight, with two little dark-haired boys of whom she was very proud.

In a tea-gown of gold-embroidered brocade she looked like a queen as she sat pouring out tea in blue and white cups, her dark hair, for she wore no hat, sharply outlined against the gay colors of the little Japanese screen behind her.

Three ladies were with her; two were unknown to Daphne. But in the third she recognized, with a sudden feeling of uneasiness, the great lady of the neighborhood, and the most vigilant censor of manners and morals whom the county could boast.

The Dowager Duchess of Sheppey, or, as she preferred to be styled, Rosina, Duchess of Sheppey, was an autocrat, and nobody disputed either her authority or her discrimination. If you passed her censorship, you were socially saved, and a handshake from her was a passport for any newcomer.

She had been gracious to young Lady Bedworth, had smiled upon her at her coming to Redgrave Hall, had been indeed among the first callers upon the baroness's wife. Daphne had been well received at the Dowager House, and felt herself an established favorite with the Duchess before she had been a month in her husband's home.

Now, however, the young wife was quick to see the changed demeanor of the great lady.

The Duchess, seated in a special arm-chair which had been brought out for her, was holding a kind of court, so that the hostess, Lady Bedworth, became but a secondary figure. The silver hair of the Dowager was crowned by a toque of heliotrope with a white osprey, while her silk gown, of the same beautiful shade of color, fell around her in the well-managed folds which only half a century of the clever weaving of handsome dresses can bring to perfection.

As the Duchess turned, holding up her eye-glass, to look at the newcomers, Daphne noted a change in her expression.

The Duchess, instead of smiling with the gracious bend of the head which Daphne knew and expected, drew herself up, stared solemnly at the approaching group, and then, turning to Lady Bedworth, said something inaudible to the approaching visitors, but which caused a perceptible commotion among the ladies under the umbrella.

Every face grew red; every pair of eyes had a startled look, and the hostess herself, with nervously twitching features, left her place at the tea-table and walked hurriedly out to receive the newcomers.

My dear Sir Penwyn, how kind of you to come," were her first words, as she held out her hand, not to Daphne, but to her husband, who was behind her.

Daphne grew white. Lady Acris smiled nervously, guessing that this was the first warning of the social ostracism which she was preparing.

Sir Penwyn would not accept the hint. He would not allow his wife to be passed over, and he smilingly looked towards her as he answered: "You were kind enough to tell us to bring Lady Acris, my wife's aunt, to see the pictures, and we could not let her miss such a pleasure, could we, Daphne?"

But Lady Bedworth did not take the hint. She turned to Lady Acris, and said: "I'm delighted to make your acquaintance, Lady Acris. I've so often just missed meeting you in town. You are a great connoisseur, are you not?"

And, to the rage of Sir Penwyn, and the dismay of Daphne, Lady Bedworth shook hands with Lady Acris, and, deliberately ignoring Daphne, turned and accompanied her aunt to the tea-table, where she made her sit down between herself and the Duchess.

Daphne followed mechanically, white to the lips, like a figure in a dream.

"I must find Bedworth. I must have an explanation," said Sir Penwyn, in a rage, keeping his voice low enough to reach the ear of his wife, but no other.

(To Be Continued.)

More Canadian Aviators Wanted

Royal Naval Air Service Again Has Openings for Recruits

The Naval Service Department announces that there is again an opening for recruits for the Royal Naval Air Service. There have been several hundred commissions granted to Canadians who have enlisted for this service, but the demand is still greater than the supply. The service is an especially attractive one, offering the widest scope for individual initiative and resource. Volunteers for the service, if they pass the preliminary tests, are sent to England as probationary flight officers. The qualifying course there takes six months.

All applications for entry to the service should be addressed to the Naval Secretary, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, from whom full details as to qualifications can be obtained.

Arrangements have been made with the Militia Department to permit of the transfer of unattached and supernumerary militia officers to the air service.

Canada's Right

Canada claimed a right when she entered the war. She had a right to stand up against ruthless destruction on land and piracy on the ocean. She had a right to repudiate as a self-governing country the aggressive purposes of an aspirant to the domination of the world. Her conception of duty as she saw it in 1914 has been confirmed by what has happened since her decision was made. And every Canadian worthy of the name must approve of what Canada has done. —Montreal Mail.

Bringing Wheat Screenings Back to the Prairies

Statement Made That Screenings Are Sold in U.S. When They Could Be Used at Home

In reply to a statement of a prominent grain man, made in Winnipeg a few days ago, to the effect that grain screenings from the storage elevators at the head of the Great Lakes should be confiscated and converted into meal for the use of stock raisers and dairymen of the West instead of finding its way to Michigan, J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gives it as his opinion that the solution of the problem does not lie in the returning of the screenings, and weed seeds from the head of the lakes to the initial shipping points, but rather in retaining the same in the hands of the farmers who produce them. This could be done either by cleaning, in the operation of threshing, through the fanning mill upon the farm, or by the cleaning apparatus in the country elevators.

"It does not seem reasonable," Mr. Musselman stated, "that the farmer should be first paying the elevator handling charges and freight charges on these screenings to the head of the lakes, then selling commission, terminal handling charges, sacks and sacking, return freight and cost of distribution for an article originally in their possession. Furthermore, there would be associated with the reequipment and distribution of foul weed seeds, even though they were ground, much loss of spreading noxious weeds."

"It is possible to clean from wheat and coarse grains nearly all broken wheat and weed seeds in the process of threshing with no additional expense, and many thousands of bushels of such seeds are deposited under the separators in each year. But the usual practice is rather to throw them into the straw pile in order that they may be destroyed by the burning of the straw, rather than to preserve them for feeding purposes and thus incur the risk of returning them in a fertile condition to the soil."

"With a proper kind of fanning mill it is possible to clean wheat at the rate of a bushel a minute by hand and it is my opinion that a power-driven fanning mill would pay for itself over and over again on many small farms if all the grain were run through it before being taken to market."

The elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. are fitted with cleaning apparatus, as are also some of the line elevators. It is the practice of the company to clean all grain before it is prepared for shipment.

The rush of business is not so great that many farmers would be seriously inconvenienced thereby. The experience of the company has been that in many instances the farmers will not take away their own screenings. These then become a liability of expense to the elevator company for the reason that the law forbids the elevator to dispose of the same in any other way than by returning them to the farmer himself. Unclaimed screenings left in the elevator have therefore to be hauled to a safe place and destroyed by fire, at the expense of the elevator company."

Another gentleman in close touch with the grain situation took much the same view as Mr. Musselman. He stated that the elevator companies at the head of the lakes could slip their screenings to Michigan and Minnesota, where there were large numbers of sheep, and the screenings sold on the ground in these states at from \$20 to \$25 a ton. These screenings were sold in Saskatchewan at the elevators during the fall for from \$6 to \$8 per ton. He expressed the opinion that if there were sufficient demand for the same for these screenings on the farms of Saskatchewan the price would adjust itself to a figure that people would want to pay for it. Then there was the danger of the spread of noxious weeds in the distribution of these screenings. He had no doubt but that the C.P.R. and the other lines of railway affected would be prepared to handle them if there was any considerable demand for it.

The statement made by a grain man in Winnipeg, to which reference was made, was to the effect that screenings were being diverted to American channels to the detriment of the farmers of the West. It was advocated in this statement that all these screenings should be confiscated and a small plant put into operation to convert them into meal to be shipped back to the prairies. The opinion was expressed that in view of the fact that cars were brought back empty, the railways would probably be glad to haul the meal for a dollar a ton. Attention was called to the fact that last summer 180,000 bushels of wild oats were shipped to American buyers and the opinion expressed that much of this found its way back to Canadian farms in the form of patent stock foods at fancy prices. —Regina Leader.

To the great relief of the neighbors, the snobbish and unpopular Jones family were moving. While the furniture was being brought out some difficulty was experienced in removing a piano from an upper room, and someone proposed getting it through a large window and sliding it down. Then came a suggestion from the Jones' next-door neighbor, who had long fostered the deepest enmity toward them, though until now she had attempted to conceal it. "No," she said, "all her pent-up bitterness at last showing itself in her tone, 'let it come out as it will—in the installment system!'" —Christian Register.

Marketing Potatoes

Late Blight Is Frequently Found in Potatoes Sold to Consumers

From the consumers' side the question of marketing potatoes is of the greatest importance, especially so in recent years when the prices for this commodity are advancing daily. The officers of the Experimental Farms recently had an opportunity of inspecting quantities of potatoes in the consumers' own cellars. The potatoes had been purchased in the ordinary way from small dealers. In three cases the amount of rot came up to 75 per cent. of the total quantity in storage. This rot was the common late blight rot, and was certainly present when the potatoes were dug, and before shipping.

The consumer is helpless in such cases, and there is a way open to him for compensation. Nor is the small dealer to blame. The blame rests entirely with the shipper and the grower. In order that such losses may be avoided and the consumer be in a position to secure for his good money, good potatoes that will keep over winter, it is necessary for the growers, on their part, to exercise more care in digging, sorting and handling potatoes. Late blight is a preventable disease; every farmer should know this fact, since the Experimental Farms system has made every effort to demonstrate on many farms in the country the effect of spraying, with results showing the production of sound crops, and an increase in yield amounting to some 90 to 100 bushels per acre.

The sale of inferior potatoes is dishonest, if not illegal at the present moment. Farmers know from their own experience that storage rots cause great losses in their own cellars. It seems, however, the general practice to dispose of an infected crop immediately and shift the losses from rot from the farmer to the consumer. The latter, however, has to pay the price of good potatoes.

In some instances, no doubt, the consumer is to blame by storing potatoes (or other winter vegetables) in too warm cellars. Potatoes and similar vegetables must be stored in a cool place. They cannot stand frost, which causes a sweetish taste in potatoes; but the temperature should never rise above 50 degrees Fahr. Where such conditions are non-existent it is better not to lay in a winter's supply, as losses are sure to result.

Farmers are cautioned that the attitude of consumers will eventually result in demanding grading of potatoes just like apples; and the farmer who does not control disease on his own farm will be at a disadvantage.

Two Men and Two Farms

Economy of Farming Closely Associated With Personality of the Farmer

Two men set out to buy farms. One picked a place where the buildings were good but the land was poor. He said: "I'll have a good home, and I can build up the place."

The other man chose a place where the buildings were poor but the land was good. He said: "I can soon make the land pay for better improvements." Which of the two was the wise man?

The one who bought the good house on the poor farm had passed his prime. He thought of the farm chiefly as a home; he knew that even a poor farm would provide him with shelter, food and enough for clothing.

His savings were sufficient to pay for the poor cheap farm. He had passed his period of ambition to conquer new difficulties. He desired to live rather than to achieve—and he was wise.

The other man was young, with ambition to get along; he had only enough money to make a first payment on the good farm. He knew that fertile land begins at once to repay the owner who works hard on it.

He was full of youth's vitality, and the hardships of living in a poor house and improving it as he went along did not deter him. He sought a place where he could use all his strength to get on and get on at once—and he also was wise.

The economy of farming is so closely interwoven with the personality of the farmer that each case is a different case. It is the man and not the land that decides the outcome. —Country Gentleman.

The Sting

A pert young miss said to old Gobsa Golde's hearse, the aging Lotta: "Your fiancé, darling, is going around telling everybody that you're worth your weight in gold."

"The foolish boy," said the "derly hearse, blushing for pleasure. "Who does he tell it to, do you know?"

"Why," said the other girl, "to all his creditors, of course!" —Washington Star.

Adding moisture to the air reduces the amount of heat necessary for comfort. As much as 20 per cent. of the coal bill can be saved by adding moisture to the air. Air should never contain less than 40 per cent. and preferably 50 per cent. of humidity.

Amundsen Plans Airplane Flight To the North Pole

Discoverer of South Pole Would Crown Career by Daring Feat

Discoverer of the South Pole, first to sail through the ice-locked labyrinth of the northwest passage, that dream of early navigators, Captain Roald Amundsen has an ambition to crown his career by an airplane flight to the North Pole.

Captain Amundsen plans to sail from Norway in June, 1918. He will skirt the Arctic coast of Sweden, Russia and Siberia, as far as the delta of the Lena river. At a point north-west of the New Siberian islands, he will head into the ice-pack. With his ship frozen fast in the ice he will drift across the polar basin and come out in the Atlantic ocean on the east coast of Greenland.

The point at which he hopes to drive his ship into the moving continent of land will be where the Jeanette was wrecked and Captain DeLong's tragic expedition of 1881 and several hundred miles to the east of where Nansen began his polar drift in the Fram in 1893, the first attempt of the kind ever made.

The ship on which Captain Amundsen will sail will be launched at Christiania in March. Its keel was laid last June. It will be of 800 tons, three-masted schooner, equipped with an auxiliary oil motor of 240 horse power. It will carry a crew of 10 men, two of whom will be Americans, the rest Norwegians. Two were with Captain Amundsen in the northwest passage and at the South Pole. They are Helmer Hansen and Adolf Lindstrom, the captain's old cook.

Heading into the ice several hundred miles east of where Nansen began his drift," said Captain Amundsen at the Chicago club, "I believe I will have a stronger northward current and will be carried closer to the Pole. Nansen went into the pack too far west. He drifted to 85 degrees and then made his famous dash to 88 degrees, 14 minutes, which was the highest north then. He floated clear of the ice in the North Atlantic, between Spitzbergen and Greenland. By starting my drift farther east and at about 72 degrees south latitude, I believe I will reach 88 degrees at least, and possibly 89. If I achieve the former latitude, I will be within 120 miles of the Pole."

"I expect to reach 88 degrees after a drift of a year and a half or two years. In that time I will have drifted half across the Polar pack, which is 1,800 to 2,000 miles wide."

set sail in an airplane for the Pole. I should make the air voyage from the ship to the Pole in an hour or so. The flight would be impossible in the darkness of the Arctic winter. I should like to make it around June 21, when the sun is farthest north and the Polar region is bathed in constant day. I hope to remain 24 hours at the Pole. Only myself and an aviator who will be an American, will make the flight to the Pole."

"I expect my drifting voyage across the Polar basin to occupy three years. I will take along a thorough scientific equipment. I expect to bring back much valuable data regarding prevailing winds, air currents, air temperatures, sea currents, sea temperatures, salinity of Arctic waters, and so on. I will make frequent airplane flights. Rising to a height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, I shall be able to survey the region within a radius of 100 miles or more."

"I expect to see Crockerland, which Peary discovered far to the west of his march to the Pole, and which Donald MacMillan failed to find. Despite MacMillan's failure, I believe the land is there. Peary, I think saw a mirage of it. It probably lies farther to the west than Peary thought."

"The drift of the Polar pack is less than two miles a day. Relics from the Jeanette, positively identified, were washed ashore on the south coast of Greenland three years after the wreck of De Long's vessel."

Captain Amundsen's new ship, he said, will cost \$100,000. It will be of stout oak timbers, with sides three feet thick and heavier about bows and stern. At the mouth of the Yenisei river in Siberia he will take on 25 dogs, a new supply of oil, fresh meat, eggs, butter and potatoes from the farm lands about Kransnorjorsk. His vessel and his sledges will be equipped with wireless telegraphy, so exploring parties may keep in touch with the ship. The Aero Club of America will supply the airplane and the aviator.

"Do you expect to find memorials of the Peary expedition at the Pole?" Captain Amundsen was asked.

"No," he said. "Peary's records were cached on ice, and they have drifted far away since Peary stood at the top of the world on April 6, 1909."

"Do you believe Dr. Cook reached the Pole?"

"Certainly not. No one nowadays takes Dr. Cook seriously."

Captain Amundsen won fame by sailing through the Northwest passage on the Gjoa, a sloop of 47 tons, with a crew of seven men in 1903-06. He discovered the South Pole Dec. 14, 1911, after a thrilling race against Captain Robert Scott. The gallant Englishman arrived at the Pole Jan. 17, 1912, found Amundsen's victorious flag planted there, and heartbroken, turned back for the sea. With his provisions exhausted, he perished in a blizzard only a few days' journey from his ship.

It is officially stated that there are 200,000 women working in munitions factories in France.

Boy Scout Notes

The Duke of Devonshire Becomes the Chief Scout for Canada

To His Excellency's many titles may now be added that of Chief Scout for Canada. The Duke of Devonshire accepted this office on Saturday, November 25th, 1916, in succession to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, thus becoming Canada's third Chief Scout.

The Duke of Devonshire is no stranger to the principles and ideals of the Boy Scout movement, as prior to his coming to Canada to occupy the Vice-Regal office he was associated with many other prominent men of position in Great Britain with the Boy Scouts' Association, his interest being particularly evinced in county matters in Derbyshire. His Excellency was the President of the Association in Derbyshire, which includes the local associations of Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Clatterfield, Duffield, Derby, Ilkeston, Glossop, Matlock and Hathersage.

His Excellency the Chief Scout, in accepting office with the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association, expressed to the gentlemen representing the Scouts in Canada his desire to help this splendid boys' movement along, and Canadian Boy Scouts will no doubt have opportunities in the future of meeting His Excellency as they did his Royal predecessor.

"It is most gratifying to be able to report that despite the difficulties of the day, difficulties which are patent to all, our Association is in a position to maintain its members and to make many important strides."

The foregoing is from the 5th annual report of the Quebec Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts' Association, by the Provincial Secretary, H. A. Lordy. The report shows that while there are less Scoutmasters in the province this year than last there are more Scouts. It is to the credit of the Scoutmasters that many of them have risen to the occasion by taking charge of two or more troops. In 1915 there were 1,872 Scouts and 138 Scoutmasters in the province as compared with 1,891 Scouts and 113 Scoutmasters this year. Of the 1,891 Scouts mentioned, 1,167 are in the Montreal district and the remaining 724 are scattered throughout the province. There are sixty-nine active troops in the province, being the same number as reported last year.

The Quebec organization was surprised from six to seven hundred recruits for His Majesty's forces, comprising every rank from a private to a general—the latter, Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., who prior to the outbreak of the war was one of the leaders of the movement in the province, has lately been appointed officer commanding all the Canadian troops in England.

With reference to recruiting, the secretary writes: "A lieutenant connected with one of the overseas battalions recruiting in Montreal at the present time called at the headquarters office and asked if we might put him in touch with any qualified signallers who might desire to go overseas. Upon going through the card index files of ex-Scouts who had held our signaller's badge, we were surprised to discover that only four were not overseas. Of these, two were physically unfit; while learning the reason which held the other two from volunteering, the lieutenant in question considered the reason so valid that he positively refused to approach them. It has been recently reported that one of these signallers received the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery."

During the year, 1,231 proficiency badges were granted; 276 Scouts received Firemen's badges, 179 the Missioner badge, 130 the Ambulance badge, 115 the Handyman's badge, and 127 the Laundryman's badge, etc.

Most people have hobbies, some several, others only one. Practically every Boy Scout has one or more. A hobby which gives the boy plenty of fun and sometimes keeps him in pocket money is toy-making, which has become the hobby of many Scouts in different parts of the world. They make toy animals principally, and it is a very simple process. The body, legs and sometimes the neck of the animal should be fretworked in cigar-box wood, and fitted together with small screws or rivets. Then they are painted. A tiger, for instance, will be black stripes on a yellow ground. So it is painted yellow all over to start with, and when that coat is dry the stripes are painted on. Toys of this sort always have a very ready sale at a sale of work or any Scout exhibition.

German "Justice"

"Josef Buchmann was indicted at the Neutemischel court for having cried his wares in too loud a voice in the public market place after the burgomaster had complained that it annoyed him."

"Buchmann contended that it was the custom to cry one's goods in the market-place, and the court agreed that he was perfectly entitled to do so, since there was no law against it. The accused, however, had paid no heed to the burgomaster's complaint, though that complaint had been made through the chief of police, and therefore the man merited punishment, and would be fined \$5."

"Bully Tin Avenue" is the nickname given by our soldiers to a country lane in Northern France owing to the number of humble dwellings erected there by refugees, from flattened bully beef and biscuit tins, which are fastened over a framework of wood.

The Fur Bearing Animals of Manitoba

With the Advance of Civilization Many Wild Animals Are Disappearing

In years of long ago, when white man first invaded Rupert's Land, the territory known as Manitoba of today, few, if any, domains of the North American Continent possessed a greater array of fur-bearing creation. And many varieties of such are, in diminished numbers, a natural sequence of civilization, yet within the once territory of Indian inhabitant. A summary of the wild animal product the province of Manitoba now contains enumerates the following species:

The mink occurs in a majority of districts wherein waterways are abundant, this usually conceded that place has been by quantities of muskrat contain the mink. Within unsettled localities the raccoon retains its haunts. A few days ago the writer observed for the first time in many years a fine specimen of the animal in the Pembina Valley. No rural district is without that depreciable of the chicken roost, the skunk. An animal for the destruction of which bounty is the coyote, the timber, or great wolf, is practically extinct save in unpopulated northern districts. The fox, properly speaking the red species, is the sole member of the canine family in Manitoba proper; toward the fastnesses of Hudson Bay thirteen colors of this animal are understood to be obtainable. A lifetime may be spent in the province without observation of the otter; this fur-bearer is, however, a habitué of the shores of the greater waterways, Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Along certain streams, the Souris as example, the beaver, few of which remain, constructs its home. This animal for some years of the future is under stringent protection, and should this continue, through heavy timber of the wildest localities roams the lynx. The wild cat is now principally confined to woods of dense growth. The marten is likewise stranger to the haunts of man, in similitude with the wolverine, known also as cagoo, or Indian devil. Few waterways do not contain the muskrat; the fisher's abode is within the northland, a remark applicable to peccans and sable, and in northern latitudes the martens bear is an occasional visitor to agricultural Manitoba; the late James Cunningham, of Somerset, who as a young man dwelt upon the shores of Hudson Bay, frequently when in conversation with the writer alluded to the white bears roaming that distant clime. The ermine (white weasel), badger and mole are of common occurrence. —J. D. A. Evans.

The Way of the Submarine

Norwegian Captain Gives Account of German Raider's Work

A Norwegian captain in his evidence in a shipping action in the British Admiralty Court gave, incidentally, a graphic account of a German submarine raider's work in the Channel.

The witness was Captain Anton Amundsen, and he stated that when he was six miles off the Casquets with the steamer Rabbi on Oct. 21 last year, he was stopped by a German submarine with the order, "Leave the ship immediately." When the crew in the boats made for a sailing vessel the submarine headed them off and sank the sailing vessel. In the same way she sank a second sailor and also a steamer. Finally a British transport came up, and the Britisher and the submarine fired upon each other across the tossing boats, the sea being very rough. The British vessel eventually drove the submarine off and it disappeared.

Sir Samuel Evans: Did they give you any reason for sinking you?" Captain: They asked where I came from and what I was carrying. I said, "From Swansea with coal" and that seemed to settle it.

A Practical Miss

First Girl: Would you marry a man because he was rich?"

Second Girl: No, but I might refuse to marry one because he wasn't.

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, No Stinging, No Burning. At Your Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Booklet, Write to Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

OUR LUNGS ARE DELICATE

Overwork, lack of fresh air, mental strain or any sickness disturbs their functions. Stubborn coughs tear and wear the sensitive lung tissues.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be taken promptly for hard coughs, unyielding colds, or when strength is lowered from any cause. Its high nutritive value creates resistive force to ward off sickness. The rich cod liver oil improves the quality of the blood to relieve the cold and the glycerine is soothing and healing to the lung tissues.

Refuse Alcoholic Substitutes Which Exclude the Cod Liver Oil.

Link Science with Industry for Canada

\$10,000 a Year Man Heads New Research Board to Make Blue-Book Reports

The first special statement relating to the sessions of the advisory council on scientific and industrial research, which concluded in Ottawa recently, was given out by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Sir George announced that it had been decided that it would be necessary to have somebody give his whole time and services to the work it was proposed to undertake, and that Dr. A. B. McCullum, of the University of Toronto, had been unanimously chosen chairman of the advisory council. He will be paid a salary of \$10,000 per year. Dr. McCullum will in a short time remove to Ottawa to take complete charge of the work.

J. B. Challis, head of the Dominion water-power branch, department of the interior, has volunteered his services for the time being as secretary of the advisory council. The other members of the council will give their time and services as a free contribution to the public service undertaken, though their travelling expenses will be paid by the government.

The first work of the advisory council will be to outline plans and mature the measures that commend themselves to their best judgment for the consideration of the committee of cabinet council. Once these are approved it will become the business of the council, under the direction of Dr. McCullum, to supervise and carry out the measures adopted.

"In this way," says the statement, "it is believed that important can be given to the cause of scientific research in Canada which will prove of the greatest possible benefit to the industrial and producing interests of the country. All other progressive countries are devoting attention to this work, and with immense natural resources and water-power facilities there is very reason to believe Canada will be able, with the co-operation of business men, capital and scientific aid to take her place with the progressive nations of the world."

The cost of newspapers. An extraordinary increase in the price of the white paper on which newspapers are printed—technically called news-print—is forcing drastic measures by United States newspapers in the direction of either economy or increased price, or both. In a word, news-print has gone up in price from 60 per cent. on the largest contracts to 100 per cent. on smaller ones, and the newspaper world is in a panic. A similar condition threatens in Canada and will prevail unless some government action should affect the large export of Canadian-made news-print to the United States and other countries abroad. Canadian paper mills at present are selling abroad 80 per cent. of their product. —Ottawa Journal.

From 180 to 200 pounds of roses, of about 200 roses to the pound, are required to produce one ounce of attar of roses.

Instant Relief for Flatulence

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief in these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to bismuth or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and salts. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does that quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salt-taking habit.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Dr. direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

LIVER TONIC ANTACID CARMINATIVE LAXATIVE

Brave Seamen Save Vessel

An Adventurous Voyage Across the Atlantic

One of the most extraordinary voyages ever made across the Atlantic has just been completed by the Vigilant, a little American tug, bound from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Cardiff, in Wales. Two days out from St. John's the vigilant experienced terrific weather, and on the fifth day she sent out S.O.S. calls, the captain fearing she would founder.

The Holland-America liner Ryndland picked up the signals, and proceeded to her assistance. The captain and 12 of the tug's crew were taken off, but three of the crew refused to leave. They were the second mate, Robert Ferguson, a Scot; the third engineer, Thomas Walsh, an Irishman; and an American fireman named John Smith.

Taking control of the ship, these three men overcame tremendous difficulties, and actually succeeded in bringing her within sight of the Irish coast, where they were picked up by a British patrol vessel. Ferguson was locked in the wheelhouse and the other two in the engine-room. The terrible weather prevented them moving, and they remained at their posts for 50 hours without food, water or sleep.

Several parts of the ship were smashed, including the shaft of the dynamo in the engine-room. This caused the tug to be in total darkness by night, and added to the horrors of the situation.

Children suffering from worms soon show the symptoms, and any mother can detect the presence of these parasites by the writhings and fretting of the child. Until expelled and the system cleared of them, the child cannot regain its health. Miller's Worm Powders are prompt and efficient, not only for the eradication of worms, but also as a tonic for children that are run down in consequence.

Officers Will Be Weeded Out

Must Revert and Go to the Front or Come Home and Take Off Uniform

It is announced from the Militia Department that the number of unemployed Canadian officers in England is to be reduced materially. Officers of higher rank who have not been taken to the front will have to revert to subaltern rank to go to the front, or come home and take off the uniform, and no distinction will be made between members of Parliament and others. At present there are more than 200 Canadian Lieutenants in England on full pay, and General Turner is expected to weed them out at once.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have confirmed its reputation.

Hay Seeds for Confecti

Weddings in China are arranged by "go-betweens"—usually the busy old gossips of the district—who get a commission on the amount paid by the bridegroom to the father of the bride. On the wedding day the bride is clad in red and carried in a sedan chair covered with red. Anybody has a right to turn back the chair curtains and take a look at her. Her hair is elaborately oiled, and so all the other girls throw hay-seeds at her, which stick. On reaching the home of her husband the bride has to submit to the candid criticisms of the entire family. The strange wedding ceremony consists of the husband and wife eating rice from each other's bowl. Of course, there is a feast, but it does not cost much, for every guest is expected to contribute something. —London Answers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Study Your Soil

To Secure Maximum Crops a Knowledge of the Land Is Necessary

The soil is the farmer's capital—his workshop. Upon it is founded the whole business of farming, and upon its fertility will depend in large measure the success of the farmer's operations. Too often it is not given the proper care, nor is sufficient intelligence exercised in its use. The plant desires certain substances necessary to its development from the soil; the most important of these are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The farmer should know whether his soil contains these in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of a maximum crop providing good cultivation is given, or if he is not getting satisfactory yields, he should find the cause. No two farms have been treated and cropped in past years in exactly the same way, which means that even adjoining farms may be entirely different so far as soil requirements are concerned. To bring it up to a state of profitable productivity one farm may need a rotation different from the other, or a different fertilizing treatment. Bulletins, books, experts and governments help the farmer in many ways, but they cannot be expected to furnish every detail in a manner to fit his every need. The farmer himself should learn what his crops require, learn what his soil contains, learn what is lacking in his soil, learn how to supply the deficiencies, and then he may safely look for increased yields and greater profits. It involves study, but the farmer must work out many of his own problems on his own farm under his own conditions, by trial, and by experiment. —F. C. N.

From Another Angle

Alice: No man will ever dare to trifle with my affections. I have five big brothers.

Agnes: They'll trifle with yours sooner than they will with mine. I have five little brothers. —New York Times.



Immortal Page in the Annals of British Valor

Sir Thos. White Says Efficiency of Dominion Troops One of the Surprises of the War

Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, says he was surprised to find the extraordinarily favorable impression which has been created in official and business circles in London, by the strength and stability of Canadian finance as revealed by the Dominion's successful loan operations and the establishment of credits for the Imperial government towards meeting its commitments for munitions and supplies purchased in Canada. The greatest appreciation is also expressed of the great and growing part which is being played by Canadian industrial establishments in furnishing shells, explosives and other munitions so vitally necessary to success in the operations of this war.

As for the Canadian forces, there is nothing but admiration. It is recognized that they are fighting far from home. Everywhere the Canadian soldiers speak of the great kindness which he received at the hands of the British people, especially in this case with our wounded in hospitals and convalescent officers and men.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest surprises of the war to the British people has been the spirit, efficiency and scale of the participation by the overseas dominions generally in the great struggle. The fighting men of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have written an immortal page in the annals of British valor.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded ailment that has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The pro-people have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. It is taken internally. Address: F. J. CLENNY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Butter Production on the Prairies

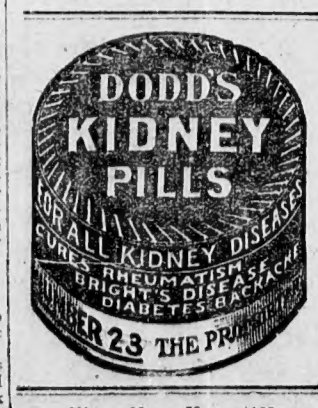
The quantity of butter shipped to Vancouver during the New Zealand export season, which ended June 30, was only 213 tons as against 1,335 tons during the corresponding period in 1914-15. The largest quantity of butter imported into Canada during any one year was in 1913, when a total of 3,567 tons was received, most of which came from New Zealand.

The falling-off in imports from New Zealand is due to increasing production on the prairies. It is expected that the Prairie Provinces, besides supplying British Columbia needs, will hereafter have butter for export.

Stop the Cough. — Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

Daylight Darkness

There are a number of daylight darknesses recorded in history, among them being those in B.C. 295, A.D. 740 and 775. There was a dark day in England on January 1807, and another on October 21, 1816. There was also a dark day in Detroit on October 19, 1762. On May 19, 1780, there was such atmospheric gloom over Hartford, Conn., that the legislature adjourned for the day.



W. N. U. 1138

British Ships of Commerce Lost in War

Total Tonnage Destroyed by Submarines Was 984,739 and Vessels, 410

German submarine activities during the year ending June 30 last have resulted in a decrease in the world's merchant service of 510 vessels of a total tonnage of 984,739 tons. Such is the information contained in a report to the trade and commerce department by Trade Commissioner Harrison Watson, of London. At the close of the year merchant vessels destroyed by submarines were 4,032, registering 23,190,138 tons in comparison with 10,542 vessels of 24,177,877 tons on the same date of the previous year. Foreign shipping has sustained greater damage than British.

Every effort is being made to expedite ship construction and there is now being built under the inspection of Lloyd's registrar of shipping a larger amount of shipping than ever before, 620 vessels of 2,282,198 tons. The past year has witnessed the rebuilding of 15,000 tons of shipping in the United States and Canada, brought about by the abnormal demand for steel. The majority of these vessels are sailing vessels with auxiliary power.

ST. VITUS DANCE CAN BE EASILY CURED

A Tonic for the Blood and Nerves With Rest All That Is Needed

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things, when the trouble was really St. Vitus dance. This trouble may appear at any age, but is most often met between the ages of six and fourteen. The most frequent cause of the disease is poor blood, aggravated by indoor confinement, or mental strain at school. Under these conditions the blood fails to carry nourishment to the nerves and the child begins to show listlessness and inattention. Then it becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. A remedy that cures St. Vitus dance, and cures it so thoroughly that no trace of the disease remains is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood, thus feeding and strengthening the starved nerves. This is the only way to cure the trouble, and parents should lose no time in giving this treatment if their child seems nervous or irritable. Mrs. Wm. A. Squires, Connington, Ont., writes: "My only daughter, now fourteen years of age, was troubled for several years with St. Vitus dance. She was so bad that at times she would lose control of her limbs and her face and eyes would be contorted. We had medical advice and medicine, but it did not help her. In fact we thought the trouble growing worse, and finally we had to take her to a specialist. About a year ago we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time she had taken five boxes she was completely cured, and is now a fine, healthy girl. I firmly believe we owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and are very grateful for her restoration to perfect health."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Live Stock and Soil Fertility

Good Management Essential to Successful Results

Farmers are being repeatedly urged to keep more live stock on their farms. Many reasons why they should do so are given, chiefly that stock farming is profitable and that it will increase the fertility of the soil. Certain points are often insisted upon in the discussion of the question. If stock farming is to be profitable, the stock must be of good quality, and must be given proper and intelligent care. Scrub stock never did and never will yield the profitable returns which are to be derived from pure bred or high grade stock. Those who are in the stock business, or who contemplate going into it, cannot afford to overlook this consideration. Canada has too much poor stock; what we need is more good stock.

If the fertility of the soil on the stock farm is to be increased or even maintained, wise management in connection with the rotation of crops, the care and use of the manure, and the tillage operations must accompany the keeping of the stock. Meat and the various dairy products cannot be made from nothing any more than can grain and hay, and if these are sold from the farm, the fertility taken from the soil in their production must be restored. A test conducted on two Iowa farms, one a grain farm and the other a stock farm, where pure-bred stock was kept, showed that the soil on the grain farm was more fertile than on the stock farm. This was largely due to the rotation followed and judicious management by the grain farmer. The live stock farmer, however, made a \$799 over the five per cent interest on his investment, while the grain farmer lacked \$380 of even making interest on his investment. It must be remembered, also, that the stock farmer had a larger investment upon which to allow interest. These men were both good farmers, and it was not poor management that led to the difference in profits. The man who made the greater profits could afford to invest a part of same in purchasing an acre or two of the five per cent interest required to maintain fertility and still be ahead, or he could arrange his rotation in such a way that his soil would not become impoverished.

Good management must go with the keeping of good stock if profits are to be made and soil fertility maintained. —F. C. N., in Conservation.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

The Blackest Tragedy

Great Britain Saddled With Liquor Interests When Whole Resources Should Be Used for War

The following extracts are from a startling editorial in the Globe of October 16th: "Here is how a Canadian puts it to the Globe in a letter of Saturday—A Canadian whose personal character and official standing give authority to his words and whose patriotism is in what he does and suffers: "Canada for efficiency in war casts out the drink evil. Is it too much to ask Britain in fairness to do the same? Is it not a mockery for the British Isles to face our common struggle with this palsy in her frame? And yet she clings to this social vice of drink after her allies and her Dominion have renounced it. "Here is the bitter pill, the embittering thought for many a Canadian parent. Let me be a type. Three of my sons are in khaki, two at the front and one on the way. I am proud to be their father; I gave them a father's blessing when they enlisted, but this thought strains most of all the ties of my loyalty to the cause: to see my sons fight and fall for a Britain that at home is half drunken, saddled by distillery interests, guided by a lot of tipping ecclesiastics, not loyal enough to follow the King's example and misguided by a press silent as the grave on this entrenched evil. Why should our sons go from a country from which booze is banished, to spend months on the way to the trenches, in England, where the vices of the liquor traffic are legalized to hamstring their own sons? "If the Globe can touch the consciences of our kindred in Britain, or if in a discussion it can justify Britain's attitude and show that my scruples are uncalled for I shall be much relieved. "To which the Globe replies: "There can be no such relief. It is the blackest tragedy of the war, that in fighting for freedom in Europe the free sons of the British breed have to face this war-time record of waste at home with its inevitable toll of debauchery and crime. "I shall reserve the remainder of this strong and startling editorial for another letter. —H. Arnold, M.B., M.C.P.S.

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THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

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Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917

Gleichen Town Financial Difficulties

BY SECRETARY-TREASURER PETER MACLEAN

At the present time when there is a revival of interest in municipal affairs in order that the average ratepayer may have a clearer understanding of municipal finance and some of the difficulties that confront the Council in raising enough money to carry on the work of the town, I shall endeavor to explain clearly some problems of the past few years and make some suggestions whereby these problems may be overcome.

In the series of articles contributed to the CALL two years ago I pointed out clearly where the single tax system was leading us and since then I have seen no reason to change my views. Referring back to the issue of January 28th, 1915, it will be found that the following statement regarding lots was given:

In 1914 the town obtained titles to 22 abandoned lots. The 1914 tax enforcement had 138 lots with taxes against them \$3,601.61.

The 1915 tax enforcement had 202 lots with taxes against them \$4,427.78.

A total of 357 lots for the years 1913-14-15.

In 1916 after compiling the tax enforcement roll I was so disgusted with the look of it that I decided to abandon court proceedings as a useless and unnecessary expense.

At the present date the amount of taxes in arrears amounts to \$11,402.05 and of this amount \$7,174.78 is assessed against lots which have been allowed to lapse.

It will thus be seen that there is an ever increasing amount of taxes against lots which are just as useless to the town as to the owners who abandoned them.

Who then is going to make good this loss? Certainly not the owners of unimproved lots. The burden will fall upon the owners of lots with buildings for whom the debt of the town was principally incurred. Had they been bearing their share of the indebtedness according to the true value of the lots and the improvements thereon the probability is that very few lots would have been allowed to lapse and instead of being faced with the loss of the above \$7,174.78 the amount in arrears would have been negligible.

Single tax is intended to prevent undue inflation of lot values. During the boom years it might have done some good but coming when it did it served no other purpose than to beat an already dead dog.

What was the result in Gleichen? In order to raise a sufficient revenue lots were inflated to three or four times their real value so that the mill rate might be kept down to a low figure.

No doubt some foolish ratepayers hypnotized themselves into the belief that they were paying less taxes, but it is quite apparent that the average owner of unimproved lots is not quite so sentimental about it and when he finds that he is buying his lots over again in taxes each year he takes the easiest way out of the difficulty by following the procedure provided for him by Provincial legislation.

Two Saskatchewan towns within the past few days have gone into the receiver's hands, and it was from Saskatchewan we borrowed our single tax legislation.

Edmonton is applying for a special act to permit other systems of taxation other than single tax.

Stettler had a special act passed in 1913.

The Provincial Legislature realizing at last the inadequacy of the single tax system passed an amendment to the Town Act during the spring session of 1916, whereby towns are permitted to pass by-laws authorizing assessment of buildings and improvements up to sixty per cent of their true value.

Now, how will it work out?

The present lot values will be cut in two, bringing the total assessment of the town down to approximately \$150,000. A rough survey of the town shows improvements in excess of \$500,000. Sixty per cent of this is \$300,000 so that the total assessment amounts to about \$450,000. On a 30 mill basis this would yield \$13,500, an ample amount for the requirements of the town in average years.

The amount assessed against unimproved lots would be half that of former years and on this basis some of the owners might be induced to pay up their arrears and something could be saved out of the ruin.

On the other hand the single tax system, if persisted in, will mean a fifty mill rate this year with an additional

(Continued on Page 8)

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We believe in a square deal for everybody and the phenomenal growth of our business is proving the success of this policy.

We give track quotations or handle grain on consignment.

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call and inspect same

No bill too large or none too small for us to furnish. Call and let us give you a figure on that new house or barn. Estimates cheerfully given. We make a specialty of mail order competition and deliver the goods, as promised.

Give us a Trial

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.

A JENSEN, of STANDARD
is offering his excellent business of
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as he is taking up the
Ford Auto business entirely.

An excellent business is now being done and possession can be had immediately. Apply to

A. JENSEN, STANDARD

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MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

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IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

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Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognised bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$36 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA



New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guarantee against an advanced price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS Ltd.,

W. R. McKIE, Manager,

LICENSED DEALER.

GLEICHEN

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

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Artificial wreaths always on hand.
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Owners of all cattle branded:

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THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
ons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning
J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

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Near Cochrane. What is known
as the Carling Ranch. 1280 acres
All fenced, Buildings and corral.
spring creek through property.
Nine miles north of Cochrane. For
further particulars apply to
O. W. FISHER,
Cochrane, Alta.

You know as well as we, but you
put off taking out a policy. Why?
You'll be provoked at yourself the
day after the fire that sweeps a-
way your savings if they are not in-
sured. What earthly excuse have
you for not seeing us to-day? We
await your answer.



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Successor to McKie and Henderson
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KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay G. E. Bell
O.C. K. of R. and S.

(continue)

turned toward the door and spoke,
with a little abrupt commanding air,
to someone who was not there.
"Una, you may put some more coal
upon the fire."

The cat looked up with a surprised
blink.
"And Una," the voice this time was
directed to an invisible maid beside
the coal scuttle, "I would like you to
prepare some chocolate and light re-
freshment for eleven o'clock. Some-
one is certain to drop in to-night."

Scarcely were the words uttered
when the brisk ringing of the door
bell fulfilled their prophecy. Save for
the startling promptitude there
was nothing strange in this but its
effect upon the lady was more than
strange. At the first tinkle she sprang
erect in her chair, one hand flew
directly to her heart, her lips were
parted and breathless. She looked
like a rather badly frightened girl.
The cat, dislodged by the sudden move-
ment, rolled comfortably upon the
floor.

Again the bell rang.
A third time it rang and then con-
tinued to ring. Some one was keep-
ing a finger upon the button! The
girl pulled herself together and snatch-
ing a long shawl-like rug from the
couch wrapped it carefully around her,
hiding the lowcut neck and the white
bareness of her arms above the gloves.
Then she went to the door.
It opened to a blast of icy wind,
a flutter of crisp snow flakes and—a
man!

The man was tall and big and a
stranger. The girl felt glad of that.
A man would probably not notice the
unusual ornament upon her hair. She
felt this in the first moment of the
opening of the door. After that she
was too astonished to feel anything
clearly; for the man was gazing at
her with the frankest admiration and
delight and with that absence of re-
serve which comes only with old ac-
quaintanceship.

"Well, upon my word!" said the
man, and the girl felt her small
gloved hands clasped firmly in his
large bare ones. Then, before she
could utter a word, he stepped in and
shut the door.

They stood together in the lighted
hallway staring at each other with mu-
tual wonder. He still held her hands.
Then the man's eyes which were grey
and clear grew suddenly misty. He
dropped her hands and there was a
certain hoarseness in his voice as he
said:

"By Jove! It's good to see you."
"But," faltered the girl finding her
voice at last, "I am not sure—"
"Amazed surprise swept over the
man's face. Then with a gleeful
laugh he took off his fur cap.
"You know me now, don't you,
Lenny?"

"Lenny?" Where had he heard
that name—Yes, of course it had been
Miss Helmick's name before she had
insisted upon the more poetical
"Lenore." In a flash the girl's quick
brain guessed whom the stranger
must be. Miss Helmick talked much
lately of a cousin who was vaguely
expected—

"Oh, yes, I know you now!" she
blushed charmingly.
It was done. But she had not cal-
culated upon the consequences; for
in the most natural way in the world
the big stranger caught her up and
kissed her.

"O—oh!" breathed Una, shrinking
back against the wall. She had turned
quite white. But the stranger did not
notice; he was busy hanging up his
overcoat.

"You have changed!" he said ab-
solutely when a moment later they
faced each other in the freit room.
"But not much more than I expected.
You are still small and dark and elf-
ish, only—" a mischievous smile
twinkled in his blue eyes—"do you
remember what you used to look like?"

"N—no."
"Well, look here." He took from his
jacket a small carte-photograph. "You
would never send me a photograph
but I had one just the same. I stole
it from Aunt Emma. She used to say
that you had the family face and
would grow up like her. Once in a
while I had an awful fear that you
might!" He laughed boyishly and to-
gether they bent over the faded photo-
graph. It was the picture of a thin
girl of fifteen or thereabouts; she
wore a white dress ending in a frill
at the ankles; a long braid of black
hair was draped with careful artistry
over her shoulder. Una recognized
the photograph, for, once in helping
Miss Helmick put her desk in order,
they had come upon a copy of this
same photograph. Miss Helmick had
burned it promptly, declaring that
she had certainly never been such a
fright as that! But Una, looking from
the full grown aggressiveness of her
employer to the shy awkwardness of
the girl in the photograph, had felt
a decided impulse in favor of the lat-
ter.

"It doesn't look much like me,"
Una, shyly after a moment.

"Not a bit," cheerfully, "I always
said you would change. Aunt Emma
used to call you the ugly duckling,
and we all know what happens to
ugly ducklings."

The girl glanced swiftly at the
piano-top whose principal ornament
was a panel photograph of Miss Hel-
mick, tall, full-bosomed, commanding,
with more than a hint of double chin!
Still, if she intended to carry off the
situation, there must be no weaken-
ing.

"If I may have my hand," she said
demurely, "I will turn up the lights."
"Need we? It is so comfy this way.
You always understood me, Lenny.
If Aunt Emma had been here she
would have had lights galore and mu-
sic and feasting. Do you know," with
an embarrassed laugh, "it was because
I was half afraid of something like
that, that I did not send a definite
telegram. But I might have known
you better."

"It is only proper prodigals who
have feasts," said the girl. "You do
not look hungry enough, or poor
enough, or repentant."
"But I may be, all three. It is
not pleasant to come back to empty
places. If it had not been for you
I should have stayed away from here
the old tragedy is still in the air."

"Need we speak of it?" Una had
never heard of the old tragedy, and
her reluctance might easily seem to
be born of sympathy.

"No. It is all past. But there is
a shadow on the wall that I think

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words
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for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word
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Horses and Cattle lost and found,
for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for
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buy, and any other of a similar nature
will get quick results by being pub-
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Brand reading notices \$1.50 for
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25 words 1 cent per word extra each
issue.

In order to insure publication
CASH MUST accompany each notice

STRAYED—Suitable reward will
be given to the finder of the following:
1 2 yr old heifer; 1 yearling red steer,
both branded on right shoulder RA
A. D. Arkell, Cluny. 47

FOR SALE—Ladies fur-lined coat
in good condition. Apply at this
office. 36

FOR SALE—a few choice white
Wyandotte cockerels. W. H. James,
Gleichen. 45

100 bushels of A 1 chicken feed for
sale. Apply at Call office. 45

ESTRAY—Four cattle, branded OM
on right ribs, under notch on left and
right ear on top. Two roan cows, one
mule and other with calf. Red 3
year old steer and red yearling heifer.
\$5 reward per head. Apply James
Hamilton, Vulcan, R. 2. 45

FOR SALE—Gentle milch cows,
close to profit. T. W. Snowden, Que-
letteville. 46

FOUND—Black sow with five young
pigs. A. N. McLeay, Gleichen. 45

W. H. Quail of Claresholm will pay
a fair reward for information that will
lead to the recovery of any of these
brands T—T right ribs, G—left hip
ZP right ribs left ear un-
der and over right ear un-
der neck, left hip. 51

FOR SALE—7 roomed house and
three lots. Apply Mrs. D. C. Wish-
art, Gleichen.

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PACIFIC

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Final return limit April
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Good for stop over.

For further information apply to
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R. DAWSON,
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FOR SALE

An A1 stock ranch 4 1/2 miles due
north of Cochrane, comprising 960
acres, all fenced and cross fenced.
100 acres under cultivation, large
new barn and other buildings, good
house, telephone, rural mail de-
livery. Price \$20 per acre, one-
fifth cash terms to suit on balance.
R. A WEBSTER, Owner
Cochrane, Alta

Town of Gleichen

Notice is hereby given that the
assessment roll of the town of Gleichen
for the year 1917 has been
prepared and is now open to in-
spection at the office of the secre-
tary-treasurer of the town from 10
o'clock in the forenoon to four o'-
clock in the afternoon on every
day which is not a public holiday,
except Saturday, and on that day
from 10 o'clock in the morning to
12 o'clock noon, and that any rate-
payer who desires to object to the
assessment of himself or any other
person must within thirty days
after the date of this notice lodge
his complaint in writing at my
office.
Dated this sixth day of January.
A. D. 1917.
PETER MACLEAN,
Assessor.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

\$ 25.00 FOR \$21.50
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Everything a smoker wants is handy in
our store. Just come in and see for your-
self.
J. E. JAMES

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After being in business for three months we
have a big stock of

Lamps, Lanterns
High Grade Coal Oil
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Hot Blast Heaters

We have just received a large shipment of
grain scoops. They can be used for half
bushel measure and are the latest scoop on the
market.

When you want any hardware be sure and
call on us. We are always glad to sell you
small orders as well as big ones.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of the wonderful eye-prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who told it says: "The situation seemed very bad with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read the print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and millions more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With the liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. Note: Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmar Drug Co., 509 E. Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

The Allies and War Organization

British Munition Factories Next Year Will Quadruple Their Present Output

Frederick R. Conder told the members of the National Security League at their meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York, that by next spring the British munition factories would be producing four times as much as at present. This was one of the things he had learned during a visit to the British and the French fronts in September and October.

"You do not realize the time it takes to produce munitions in adequate quantities," he said. "It happens to know the experience of some of our own manufacturers who thought they would have reached maximum in ten months when it really took twenty-four. It takes a year to make the big guns."

"France was saved at the Marne by the 75's, but the 75 is now a defensive weapon only. For offensive purposes, larger guns are essential, but the general result of the controversy which has been raging for some time over the general merits of very large and medium size guns has seemed to be the conclusion that guns of medium calibre are better for most purposes and that great guns are valuable only in exceptional circumstances."

"After the first year England will have probably the most modern, best organized and best equipped army in Europe. Its late development removes it from the burden of old models of equipment and gives it an opportunity to begin with the newest models of aeroplanes and artillery. England had to learn that 150,000 men no matter how good, were useless, and millions were needed. Now they have 200,000. Sir Douglas Haig told me that he had 1,500,000 men under his command, and there must be 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 at home."

"The organization of the armies behind the line is amazing. I saw thousands of women, under the direction of a Parisian painter, painting ploughed fields, green so that they would look like wheat, for the confusion of aeroplane observers. Back from the firing line, out of danger, the great system of roads for the enormous traffic required by the supplying of the army is kept up by the work of prisoners, who, after a few days, become happy and cheerful, with such a discipline that they are kept under an almost nominal surveillance and work well under the direction of their own non-commissioned officers."

Mention of the gallantry of French and Canadian troops was heartily cheered, particularly of the Canadians, of whom Mr. Conder said:

"I felt that after all it was a consolation to know that North American produces such a fine race of men."

Poor Patrick

An old but sturdy Irishman, who had made a reputation as a gang boss, was given a job with a railway construction company at Port Arthur, Prince, Haiti. One day when the sun was hotter than usual his gang of black Haitians began to shirk, and as the chief engineer rode up on his horse the Irishman was heard to shout:

"Allez—you sons of guns—allez!" Then, turning to the engineer, he said: "I curse the day I ever learned their language."—Harper's Magazine.

No Hurry

"I hear that you get drunk, Tomkins. You ought to reform."

"No use, sir; I'm too old."

"Oh, it's never too late to mend."

"In that case, sir, I can wait awhile."

Indigestion Resulted From an Inactive Liver

The Bowels Became Constipated and the Whole Digestive System Upset

With many people constipation becomes a habit. And it is a dangerous habit which is certain sooner or later to cause serious disease.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the first and most important rule of health. When the liver becomes torpid the flow of life into the intestines is stopped and the bowels become constipated. But you can readily overcome this condition by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. There is no treatment obtainable which so promptly awakens the activity of the liver and bowels and thereby corrects derangements of the digestive system.

Mrs. Herbert Doherty, of Beaver Brook, Albert Co., N.B., writes: "I can truthfully say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a great medicine for constipation. I have suffered from constipation ever since I can

remember, but got to using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was so benefited that I began to study this malady. I found that the indigestion resulted from a bad case of inactive liver, and as soon as I got the liver working right I didn't have any stomach trouble or indigestion. I cannot praise this medicine too highly, and would advise anyone suffering from indigestion or constipation to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. My husband also claims that these pills have done him more good than any medicine he ever used. You are at liberty to use this letter."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively relieve and cure torpid liver, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, backache and kidney disease. Put it to the test. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Germans Building More Raiders

New Submarines Can Operate in Waters Such as at Archangel

Regardless of reports concerning the decline of the man-power of Germany, there is new apparent lack of men or materials in German ship-building yards, according to advisers, which indicate that the tonnage now on the ways exceeds that of peace times.

It is definitely known that the more important yards have been devoting almost their entire resources for some time past to the construction of submarines, which, it is alleged, are now being turned out at the rate of five a week.

A number of these submarines, it is stated, have been designed solely with a view to their operation in ice-bound or partially ice-bound waters and are of unusual size and exceedingly strong in construction, and it is understood they will be used in the Baltic and White Seas. They are said to have a cruising radius of 2,500 miles on a single filling of fuel, and aside from the usual complement of torpedo tubes are armed with two light-calibre guns on the deck.

The Real Liver Pill

—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude, a chronic state of debility. The only medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmed's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection, and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not grip or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

The Backbone Of the Trenches

The Men at the Front Have Unwavering Faith in Their Organization

An officer, writing to a friend of his in Montreal, describes the self-confidence of the men at the front as largely "the outcome of a firm, unwavering faith that, if anything goes wrong, it will not be in the organization behind the trenches. The guns by the thousand are all there. They are being well served by officers who know every inch of the ground, and by airmen who know what goes on to the east of us as well as if they were German officers in the know." The interminable camps of armed men we met with in our passage from the port of landing to the Somme front gave an illuminating proof of the great military establishment we have now built up. Mountainous piles of munitions and supplies were seen everywhere. In places we passed miles of motor transport—millions of pounds on wheels. The whole British Empire had put forth her strength. In numbers, in material, in organization and in morale, it is a great army, and one worthy of our race and our high traditions. It needs but to be fully maintained and supplied to achieve its just and righteous aim. The reward for our great effort and sacrifice is now in sight, though perhaps still far off.

The meagre watchfulness for the interests of the men is also shown in regard to hospital reports. Medical men of high experience are employed to go through all reports received from the hospitals and scrutinize the diagnosis. If these seem faulty or inadequate the matter is at once taken up and looked into. Certainly one of the organizations of which Canadians have most right to be proud of in this war is the successful working of this invaluable record office. I could add more particulars but I dare not. Be assured at home that the Germans, experts in organization, though they be, will soon be copying us. When that day comes, begin to count the days when the war will cease."

A Streak of Luck

Mrs. Exer: So you've got a new gown after all. I thought you said you couldn't afford one this fall.

Mrs. Wye: So I did; but my husband had a streak of luck recently. He broke his leg the next day after taking out an accident policy that pays \$50 a week.

I Was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

IT-COL. C. CREW READ, Success.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING. Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Arithmetical Progression

He had complained jealously that she had too many other young men around.

"The ideal," she laughed. "Why, I can count them all on the fingers of my left hand. The index finger is Mr. Smart, the second finger is Mr. Balder, and the third finger of my left hand—the third finger is you."

Under Suspicion

"How does young Phibbid stand in college?" well.

"Why is that?"

"He is all right enough in his studies, but he is more than suspected of cutting football games."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Urges Elimination Or Waste on Farms

President Creelman's Address at Winter Fair Directors' Luncheon

Eliminate waste on the farms was the burden of the address delivered by President Creelman at the directors' luncheon of the Winter Fair at Guelph. In a motor run from Lethbridge to Raymond, he had seen enough gleanings left on the fields to feed the people of that section. Time and again he had seen grain poured from the spouts of western threshing outfits onto the ground, to be gathered up later on by sheep and cows.

In Ontario, President Creelman said, there is great waste of manure, while in parts of Switzerland and France every particle of animal droppings is saved. In Ontario, too, there could be made vastly more productive.

It would be better also, the speaker said, to feed growing children on oatmeal than to give too much meat.

Behind the Times

"I hear that all of the clever writers are deserting the magazines to write for the movies."

"You were misinformed; the clever writers haven't been in the magazines for some time now."—Puck.

Russia Prospers

While Country Is In War Throes Everyone Has More Money

The prosperity of our (Russian) rural population in times of a world war is a remarkable, astounding paradox, writes Prince Troubetzkoy. About two years ago such a thing would have been impossible, but now it is a fact on which all observers of our rural life agree. The farmers, landowners and all others who reside in the country or come in close contact with its life concur in the opinion that our village is prospering now as never before, for three reasons: First, because of the prohibition of alcohol; second, because the wives of the reservists receive sufficient support from the government; third, because the peasantry is earning high wages.

The most eloquent proof of the prosperity of our villages is the added billion rubles (since Prince Troubetzkoy wrote the article another billion has been added) in our savings banks since the beginning of the war. The ban on alcohol amply accounts for this billion. But the monetary billion should be multiplied seven times in order to get the nation's prosperity, for prohibition has raised the productivity of the country many times.

We are observing a phenomenon unique in the history of the world. In war times, it has been an axiom, the productivity of a nation is diminished. All enterprises by a government at war are intended for destruction, and not constructive purposes. In Russia you find the reverse—you witness a colossal increase in the nation's power of productivity.

In spite of the habit of the Russian peasant always to complain, I was told that there was no acute need now—that the wives of the soldiers need nothing, and the more children they have the better off they are, as they get larger allowances, which cannot be spent on alcohol. In some cases I heard of paupers and down-and-outs who became prosperous. Not long ago an ex-drunkard was pointed out to me with this remark: "You see his boots? Well, it is the first time in his life that he has been shod."

Cats' Eyes

As showing how widely the permanently blue eyes of cats differ from other eyes, it is noted that immediately the eyes of white cats that are to have permanently blue eyes open they shine bright red in the dark, and neither the ephemeral kitten blue nor any other colored eye does this.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Relief at Last

"Did Peck leave his widow with much?"

"With much satisfaction. I think, poor fellow."

Training the Boy

Future Results Depend Upon Proper Direction of the Young Mind of Today

Sir Clifford Sifton stated at the fifth annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation: "With respect to the general progress of conservation, it must be remembered that in the last resort, the highest degree of conservation depends upon the efficiency of the human unit."

Many influences are operating to increase the efficiency of our people, and especially is this the case with that human unit—the boy.

To the boy of today we must look for the future results. When called upon to undertake the burdens of civic and business life, the effects of his training as a boy will be apparent in his character and habits, his initiative and action. Canada's future greatness depends upon the proper direction of the young mind of today, and upon her leading men of today rests the responsibility of providing for this training.

Many voluntary organizations are devoting earnest attention to boy training. The Boy Scouts' Association is one of these. Young as this movement is in years, many rising young men of today show in their characters and habits the influence of their Boy Scout training. This movement, however, as well as similar ones, is hampered by the dearth of suitable leaders, many of whom have been claimed by the war. An English paper recently stated:

"On the shoulders of the Scoutmasters a great responsibility rests, for it is to them that is committed the important task of moulding the characters of the lads and teaching them those habits of thought and action that fit them for the occupation of a better and more responsible sphere of life."

Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell recently, after the backbone of the movement, and the finding of suitable men is our greatest difficulty."

Canada will require of her future leaders a high degree of efficiency, and that this may be accomplished it is essential that the men of today become interested in boy work, and assume their responsibility as Canadians to the rising generation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

W. N. U. 1138

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value.

A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blane Marge and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.

Dealers of "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup—Bakers' Corn Syrup—Bakers' Corn Syrup—Bakers' Corn Syrup.

220W

Austrian Women Soldiers

5,000 Females Said to Be in the Firing Line

Women are now being sent right into the firing line by the Austrians. At least that is what an Austrian prisoner, captured during Italy's advance in the Carso, says, according to reports in possession of the military at Rome.

He declares that his own wife was shot while digging trenches on the Galician front. Old men and women, he said, are sent into front line trenches to do tasks that are not considered too hard for them, such as trench digging, food distribution, cleaning firearms, picking up the empty shells, and all the things that are left on a battlefield, including the uniforms of dead soldiers, none of which are wasted. The dead men are stripped by these women and old men and buried absolutely nude. Their clothes are sent to the base, disinfected, mended up and used for fresh troops or those coming out of hospital.

The prisoner affirms that over 5,000 women are now mobilized in the Austrian firing line. They are dressed in male attire. Many have already been killed in battle.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Useless Expense

"We've got to cut down expenses," announced Mr. Riverside, "and I think we'll begin by giving up our box at the opera."

"Oh, Henry, you surely wouldn't think of doing that!" protested his wife.

"Why not? If my business keeps on as rotten as it is now I won't be able to buy you any new gowns, and there is no use paying rent for a show window when you haven't got any goods to show."

Persuasive

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to be stinted. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs any way,"—Judge.

A Misunderstanding

The Apprentice Who Obeyed Instructions Literally

A certain English foreman in one of the Kensington textile factories is in the habit of having an apprentice heat his luncheon for him. The other day he called a new apprentice.

"Go downstairs and 'eat up my lunch for me," ordered the foreman.

The boy—a typical young American, with no knowledge of cockney English—obeyed with alacrity. He was hungry.

Ten minutes later the foreman came down. He also was hungry.

"Where's my lunch?" he demanded.

"The boy gazed at him in amazement."

"You told me to eat it up—and I eat it," he stated.

"I did tell you to 'heat it up!' roared the irate foreman. "I told you to 'eat it up.'"

"Well, I didn't heat it up," maintained the youngster stoutly. "I eat it cold."



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THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

HOW THE DAUGHTERS OF BRITAIN ARE HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

THOUSANDS ARE ENGAGED IN MUNITION WORKS

Hall Caine, the Well Known British Author, Paints a Vivid Picture Of the Awesome Sights in Woolwich, where Women Perform Much of the Work of Shell Making

We have always been proudly conscious of what the sons of Britain have been doing at the front. Is it not time we realized what the daughters of Britain are doing at home? Though the vast Arsenal of Woolwich is at our own doors, few of us who sleep in London have any real sense of its colossal presence, its immense significance, the tremendous force it stands for. Its origin dates back to other wars, but when the present war began its workers were only 14,000 in all, without a woman of their number. Now there are 17,000 women and 50,000 men.

That is not all. Notwithstanding its fierce reality Woolwich is a symbol rather than a geographical expression. To that centre on the Thames three and a half miles by two and a half, with its numberless workshops, its endless acres of internal railway, there radiate the activities of scores of associate factories round about, so that 30,000 workers more, chiefly women (97,000 in all), are feeding this almost fathomless reservoir. Woolwich is a great mechanical octopus with arms that reach over, across and around London and the country about it.

Before going into the women's workshops you are taken to the forges of the men, for it is impossible to come to Woolwich without seeing the awful basilicas of bridled force in which the mammoth guns are created. Here is one of them, a vast place, as big as Albert Hall. A colossal Nasmyth hammer, with a blow of 40 tons, is pounding on a thick block of white-hot metal. First a gentle tap to make sure of position and then a thunderous thud that makes the earth quake beneath your feet.

A few moments later you are in another vast forge, but here there is nearly no noise and hardly any motion. A gigantic press of 4,000 tons is drilling a hole through another enormous block of white-hot metal. The great thing about this is as large as the facade of St. Mark's at Venice, and not unlike it in form, although stark and black. Under its open arch, without a sound or the appearance of a hand to guide them, and with a motion that is almost ghostlike, the great anvils with their burning freight glide into position.

A score of stalwart men, stripped to the waist and armed with long iron rods and pinners. They push a thick black ring of apparently cold metal on the top of the white-hot block. One man stands under a huge clock with his hand on a lever. No one speaks. There is scarcely a sound. Presently there comes slowly down, as from the keystone of the monster machine, a shining column of steel. It reaches the black ring, presses down on it, descends without a pause to the white-hot block, rests on top of it for a moment, there is a thud as of something falling into a pit beneath, and then the column rises, the arch is reopened, and the ring has disappeared, having passed through the metal and dropped to the ground below. The sense of silent, irresistible, cosmic, motionless power has left you breathless.

But perhaps the most awesome of all sights in Woolwich is that of the big furnace house for manufacturing the steel. I think I have witnessed in various parts of the world many scenes of Nature in her wrath—scenes of earthquake, eruption, tidal wave, geyser and boiling river—but I doubt if I have ever been more awed, more moved and in a sense more terrified, than by the spectacle here presented of the physical forces of Nature chained and harnessed to the work of men.

But Woolwich has a world of operations that are entirely suitable for women, and in a few minutes more we are in the midst of them. There is a new shop worked entirely by women, having been built for them since the beginning of the war. The vast place covers an area which is apparently as great as that of Trafalgar Square. Two thousand women are here, and there is room for three thousand in all. Innumerable lathes, generally of small size, cover the ceiling floor, with pulleys and wheels spinning in the air above them. It is a dense forest of machinery, pulsing and thrumming and whirling and tossing as from a great storm.

There is at first something so incongruous in the spectacle of women working masses of powerful machinery (or, indeed, any machinery more formidable than a sewing machine) that for a moment, as you stand at the entrance, the sight is scarcely believable. But you go in and move round, and after a while the astonishingness seems perfectly natural. Although most of the machines in this shop are small, some are large, and a few alarming. Here is a slip of a girl working one of the latter kind, a huge thing that has two large wheels like mill-wheels revolving at either side of her, and though she looks like a child in the jaws of some great black monster she does not seem to be the least afraid. Here is another young girl who is feeding a round disc with bits of metal that look like discolored farthings, and as her own particular Caliban eats them up it utters from its interior a hoarse grunt that hits you like a blow on the brain, yet she does not seem to hear.

But most of the work done by the women looks simple enough, and seems perfectly natural to their sex, although it has always hitherto been done by men. One woman is turning base plates for shells on a turret lathe. Another is cutting copper bands for shells from tubes. Another is pressing the copper bands into their places. Yet another is riveting brass plugs on to high explosive shells. Some are drilling the holes through the six-inch shells. Others are rough-turning the shell surfaces; and yet others are gauging and parting-off the bodies of the huge eight-inch high explosives. Many are making shell fuses, a task in which women have become amazingly proficient, and many more are at work at the inspection board, where, being trained to the use of one gauge only, they have developed an efficiency to which men have never attained.

All the women wear the same uniform, a khaki-colored overall girdled at the waist, and a cap of the shape of a bathing-cap. This is in the interests of safety, lest the dress or the hair of the operator should be caught in the pulleys and belts of the machinery; but it has the further and not altogether negligible advantage, in the eyes of the male creatures, of being extremely becoming.

Their hard work does not seem to be doing much harm to their health, for their eyes are bright, their cheeks are fresh, and there is hardly any evidence of fatigue among them. The clamorous and deafening noise of the machinery, its far and whirr and clank, which make your temples throb, sings (after their first days in the factory) like music in their ears, and they would miss it if it stopped. They work day and night, in two shifts of 12 hours each, with a break of an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea. Their pay, which is usually by the piece, is generally between the minimum of 10s. a week, a pound a week, and the maximum of 15s. or 16s. a week.

They talk very little—indeed, hardly at all. Perhaps their work requires all their attention; perhaps their spirits are under the spell of the deadly things they are dealing with. Some of them are wearing over their mouths and nostrils light green veils that are like the veils of Arab women inverted; others, in their indifference to danger, have tucked their respirators into their waistbands and are working with nostrils and mouths exposed.

It is not for long we can fear to look on a scene like this, so fearfully charged with spiritual as well as physical tragedy, and when we step back to the caseway outside we breathe more freely. Hall Caine, in London Daily Chronicle.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SASKATCHEWAN

There Is One Place, Anyway, Where the Rights of Women Are Recognized

Here are some privileges possessed by women in the province of Saskatchewan—submitted without reference to the political principles involved: Every person, male or female (with a few exceptions), of the age of 21, and a British subject either by birth or naturalization, who has resided in the province for twelve months and in the electoral division for three months, is, after registration, entitled to vote at the election of members to the provincial legislature. The exceptions consist of criminals, lunatics and customarily debauched classes.

Every person qualified as above, male or female, not particularly disqualified by the Legislative Assembly Act, is also entitled to run as a candidate for election to the provincial legislature.

Every person, male or female, of the age of twenty-one years (eighteen in rural municipalities), who is the owner or occupant of assessable property, is entitled, with certain exceptions as to residence, to vote in municipal elections. In rural municipalities and villages no particular valuation is required for the property; in towns and cities, a valuation of \$200, or householders' tenancy is required.

No husband is allowed to transfer, mortgage or sell his "homestead" without his wife's consent, the wife's signature being necessary on all documents affecting the title, with a declaration that she has signed with full understanding and of her own free will. The "homestead" may mean farm homes or city homes.

A widow must obtain at least one-third of her husband's estate. In isolated country districts, financial assistance to the extent of \$25 in maternity cases to persons who without such aid would be unable to engage medical assistance, is made by the Government.

The Supply of "Jobs"

Increase of Situations Not So Important as That of the Supply of Products

"In a recent number of this publication the statement was made that shorter train runs on the railways would necessarily increase the number of men required in the transportation service, and compel a corresponding withdrawal of men from the productive industries. The idea that anybody should be disturbed over this effect strikes the editor of a newspaper in one of the leading cities of the middle west as most amusing. Commenting upon it, he says:

"But it sure does take a New York bank to father the proposition that the creation of more jobs means national calamity."

The fact that this paragraph should appear as editorial comment in a newspaper of large circulation indicates how widespread is the view that the number of jobs is more important than the volume of product. The writer seemingly would not understand how there could be any advantage in accomplishing a given amount of work with six men if 12 men could be employed upon it. No one could withhold opinion on this. In his opinion, outside of a New York bank, could anybody be found who would deliberately sacrifice six jobs in this manner. Presumably he has seen no advantage to the public in the vast expenditures that have been made to improve the road beds and increase the motive and carrying power of trains. Indeed, it may be wondered whether he sees any advantage in having railways at all, for it would require a great many more men to transport the freight of the country in wheelbarrows. What a glorious country for "jobs" China must be, where they have practically no labor-saving machinery.

Livestock Production

World Will Look to America for Stock After the War

The whole world will look to this continent, particularly Canada, for replenishing its supply of cattle, which has been reduced to unprecedented proportions by the war, and means towards supplying this need were outlined by H. S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner for the Dominion, in evidence submitted to the Dominion's Royal Commission at Ottawa. He made several recommendations. First was an intelligent system of handling the industry. Animal statistics were needed, and not as now existing, a hodge-podge of statistics as well as the quality and conditions as well as the number of cattle. There should be definite periods during the year for marketing cattle, so that the farmers could raise cattle to suit that time. Statistics should be neutral and not biased for commercial reasons. Information and statistics should also be supplied regarding the condition of the competitive cattle raising countries, such as the Argentine and the United States. Field officers ought to be appointed in Canada, and at least one technically trained man should be stationed in Great Britain to organize the export trade.

Money in Sheep

Good Returns Shown at Demonstration Farm at Vermilion

Men who are making money out of sheep on Alberta farms cannot understand why there are a few farmers who can be persuaded that sheep deserve to have a place with cattle and hogs. It is significant that the majority of pure-bred cattle breeders have realized the value of sheep in diversified farming, and each has a large or small flock in conjunction with the cattle.

As an instance of what profits are sometimes realized on sheep, the case of the demonstration farm at Vermilion may be cited. Several fine Oxfordshire are kept on the farm, and one of the ewes last spring gave birth to three lambs. Later in the season two of these lambs were disposed of at \$20 each, while the third is a very fine animal and still with the flock. In addition to the profits through the sale of her offspring, the ewe produces a fleece of wool which brought between \$3 and \$4. While this is an exceptional case, it is evident that even under average conditions the sheep can be regarded as a money maker.

Coals to Newcastle

The woman of the house answered the knock at the door of the tumble-down home.

"How do you do?" said the visitor. "I am Miss Smith, the school nurse, and I have come to give you a few suggestions on child welfare."

"Aw, gwan," answered the mother cheerfully. "Wot d'ye know about kids? Haven't I had ten, and ain't four of them livin'?"—Harper's Magazine.

Petrified Body Found

While removing bodies from a small cemetery near Port Huron, a digger removed the body of a petrified woman who was buried more than fifty years ago. The features were as natural as on the day of the funeral, it is declared, but the head broke off during the movement owing to the brittle condition of the body.

New York's Tallest Buildings

The five tallest buildings in New York, with the height of each, are as follows: Woolworth, Broadway and Park place, 750 feet; Metropolitan, Madison square, 700 feet; J. P. Morgan, Broadway, near Liberty street, 612 feet; 1 inch; Municipal, Centre street and Park row, 560 feet; 1 inch; Bankers' Trust, Wall and Nassau streets, 530 feet.

If Germany Should Win

The Man Who Could Go to the Front But Stays at Home

No one can read the news from England these days without being awakened to the dread that has been stirring in many hearts during the past two years, the dread that all might not be as well as our patriotic hopes would suggest, that the hour for the British Empire might have come as for so many others in the past, that Germany, with her strength, her determination, her efficiency, her unscrupulous and apparently indomitable will was achieving the victory which we had lightly been taking for granted.

There is no disloyalty in facing the facts. There is no treason in preparing for the worst. Without knowledge of the facts, without preparation for the worst, victory is impossible. King George himself told us this month ago. Mr. Lloyd George told us last year that if we did not put forth every effort we could not win. We are not putting forth every effort, and we are not sure that we are not losing. Hundreds, if not thousands of our citizens go about our streets, and they appear to be indifferent whether Germany wins or not. It would be well for those who adopt this careless attitude to become acquainted with what will happen if Germany wins.

Canada is the chief prize that Germany would desire to wrest from Britain. Germany knows that possession of the mineral wealth of the world means world-rulership. Germany took the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine on account of their coal and iron. Silesia was taken for the same reason. The announcement is indisputable that Germany has taken on account of her coal and iron. The northern departments of France are valuable for the same reason. It is for her mineral wealth rather than her prairie lands that Germany casts longing eyes on Canada. If Germany wins, Canada becomes a German colony. There will be no more bilingual disputes. Germany will be the one official language. There will be no dispute about military service in the schools. Everybody will do military service. When Germany felt ready to conquer the United States we would march at the Kaiser's orders to settle Uncle Sam. For if Britain and her present allies are defeated the United States has nothing wherewith to support any argument against the subjection of the Stars and Stripes to the Kaiser's eagles.

We may deplore what has happened in Belgium, but if we protest, as should be served as Belgium has been served. There is nothing that has happened in Europe that would not happen to us if German arms should triumph in Europe in this campaign.

The man who could go to the front and stay at home, the woman who could influence a man to go to the front and keep him back, will be responsible for the fall of the British Empire if Germany should win.

Canadians Will Have To Supply Shells Needed

Contracts in States Are Not Going to Be Renewed

English shell contracts in the United States virtually all run out within six months, after the first of the year, and will not be renewed, it was announced by J. W. Flavell, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada. This would increase Canada's responsibilities in the future and Canadian munition manufacturers will be expected to fulfill their contracts for 1917, he said.

Mr. Flavell has been abroad consulting with the Minister of Munitions and his assistants, and this announcement was accepted as the message of Great Britain to the Dominion.

The Swinging Pendulum

Voting for the Good of the Party Regardless of the Character of the Candidate

Human thought and effort, crystallized into morals, swing back and forth like a pendulum. Conditions get so bad that there is a general revolt, and laws are enacted to put down the evil. Then straightway the people go to sleep, feeling secure in their new laws, and it is then the human rats come out from the darkness and begin to do their damage.

These human rats get bolder and bolder, and the sleeping public conscience gets used to their presence, and until some dreadful thing happens, the good in men is not aroused to chase the rats under cover.

So the pendulum of public morals swings to and fro, from the bad to the extreme good, each time swinging a little stronger to the good side, and the sum total of human advancement is exceedingly slow. The preachers preach, and the women pray, and the erring men go on their way, professing to love the high and noble, but voting in secret to perpetuate the shady side of life.

Legal But Unlikely

The Angler: Is this public water, my man?

The Inhabitant: Aye.

The Angler: Then it won't be a crime if I feed a fish?

The Inhabitant: No, it'll be a miracle.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Realism

The Author: Well, how did you like my play? Didn't you think the church scene realistic?

The Critic: Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on.—London Saturday Journal.

Their Intentions

Edith: I don't intend to be married until after I am thirty.

Maud: And I don't intend to be thirty until after I am married.

What the Allies Intend

Firm Resolve to Secure the Peace of Europe for a Century

Two great forces make for the continuance of the war. One is the firm resolve of the allied powers that will make its renewal impossible, that will assure the peace of Europe for a century. When they talk of "crushing Germany," the meaning is that the military power and the military ideals, the Imperial arrogance of Germany, must be destroyed. In Germany the chief motive for continuing the struggle is the desperate need of the militarists and Imperialists to save themselves, the dread of what they know will happen to them when the war ends in their defeat. It is an interest separate and distinct from the interests of the German people. Could the people be made to see and understand that the dynasty and the military and agrarian classes are fighting for themselves, not really for Germany, for German subjects, that the dreadful burdens they are bearing, the sacrifices they are compelled to make, are not in their own behalf, but to save the ruling classes from overthrow, there would come a day of reckoning in Germany that would very quickly end the fighting.—From the New York Times.

German General Fled on Donkey

Was Disturbed at Breakfast By Rude British Tommies

One German general in the midst of war and frequent bombardments was able to live amid peace and plenty in a capacious cellar, with beer and much German food, according to the story told by E. de Fetti, in the Petit Parisien.

The discovery of the general's subterranean quarters in Beaumont, where he breakfasted every morning in pajamas, caused much excitement among the British soldiers. The commander was therefor nicknamed "General von Pajamas."

The place of honor on the walls of the dining-room was given to a picture of the Kaiser, beneath which was a keg of Munster beer, flanked on each side by champagne, magnums improvised with cartridges of a "155" shell. Here the doughty general lived in fine style, quaffing the celebrated beer and dining on the food he had in a well stocked larder. The capture of Beaumont revealed all this.

The general was in this simple garb and his accustomed place when the shock of the British shell rain began. He had already devoured three fried eggs and was contemplating a slice of ham. He belovew a command to his orderly, an old Silesian peasant.

"What beasts those English are!" he shouted. "Go see if they are not going to let me finish my breakfast in peace!" He had drawn a glass of beer when a sergeant rushed in unannounced.

"The English are masters of the trenches! The village is about to be taken!" he shouted with a perfunctory salute.

The general swore like the Flanders veteran he was, and spilled the beer on his pyjamas. Heedless of the accident, he fumbled here and there searching for his tunic. It was not to be found, and the concussion of the great guns had already given way to the crackling fire of rifles.

Tethered at the very doorstep was a fortunate creature whose breakfast had not been disturbed by shellfire or Highland yells. It was a lowly donkey, such as carried fagots in more peaceful times, and it munched contentedly from a nosebag.

This providential beast proved to be the means of the general's escape. While his pyjamas flapped in the keen air and his slippery heels beat a devil's tattoo on the flank of the amazed donkey, whose nosebag, spilling grain at every jump, lent an air of hilarity to the scene, the general out-Gilpin'd John himself, and eventually arrived safe and sore behind his own lines.

The story was told by the Silesian orderly, for whom no donkey was provided. He, together with the ham, the keg, the shells and the Kaiser's picture, fell into the hands of the victors.

Alberta's Coal Output Increasing

The output of the coal mines in the province of Alberta for the present year is estimated by John Stirling, chief mine inspector, at from 4-1-4 to 4-2 million tons, practically a million tons increase upon the production of 1915.

The output there was 3,400,000 tons. The province of Nova Scotia was the only province in Canada that passed, in production, with between five and six million tons. The output of the adjacent province of British Columbia was 2,209,289 tons. This year Alberta will again be the second largest coal producing province in Canada.

An important land transaction has recently been closed by which W. J. Alexander, of Sidsell, Illinois, has purchased a big tract in Southern Alberta in the vicinity of Lethbridge, containing 4,640 acres. Approximately 1,500 acres are plowed, ready for drilling next spring. This past year, one 300-acre field of wheat produced a yield that averaged 42 1-2 bushels per acre.

The Farmers' Union of New South Wales has passed a resolution requesting the state government to push with the utmost vigor its scheme for handling wheat in bulk. Hitherto the Pacific trade in grain has been handled in bags, but since the war there has been difficulty in securing the bags. The bulk handling scheme includes the erection of terminal elevators.

Timothy Seed Cleaned at Elevator. C. E. Austin, general manager of Canadian government elevators, states that for the first time in his experience the province of Alberta has raised timothy seed, which in previous years has always been imported from the United States. This is the first time, indeed, that it has been raised in Canada, and it is equal to that produced across the line. He has installed at the government elevator in Calgary special machinery to clean the seed.

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A VICTORY FOR GERMAN ARMS IS DECLARED TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

ABSOLUTE DEFEAT IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME

Russian General Believes That the Enemy Never Had a Chance Of Winning, and Russians To-Day Demand Continuation Of War to a Successful Conclusion

Canadians Achieve Imperishable Glory

Play Part in War Which Will For Ever Distinguish Them

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on his recent return from England, and discussing the war, said: "Britain's forces are burning fiercely, creating steel chains by which her integral parts will be bound together as never before. It has been her boast for years that only a 'silk cord' connected the mother country with her overseas dominions and colonies. That time is past. The war has demonstrated that unity of effort and direction must continue."

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J. A. RAMSAY THE BUSY STORE

Winding up our annual year's business February 1st, 1917, and recording the greatest business strides of any twelve months in our Gleichen business, and just here we rise to say "Ramsay's Busy Store is still Gleichen's Centre", prepared better than ever to protect our customers and carry out with our usual Busy Store enthusiasm the Greatest Retail Country Store Business in the Province of Alberta.

Here goes for another twelve months of fair and square dealing. Our customers will again be accommodated, Cash, Trade or Credit, and our prices guaranteed to stand comparison with Spot Cash prices at home or abroad.

Yours for 12 months ahead,

J. A. RAMSEY
"The Busy Store" Where the People Trade



Opera House

One Night Only
Thursday, Jan. 25th

The season's biggest musical comedy success

THE CHORUS LADY

with Joe Kempton and a big beauty chorus of dainty dashing damsels

Catchy Music

Pretty Girls

A wealth of clever song and dance offerings presented during the unfolding of the story, which makes "The Chorus Lady" one of the best musical shows of the season.

Prices 50c; and 75c. Seats on Sale at Brosseaus'

Crown Lumber Coy.

Even if you need but a shelf phone the CROWN.

Every order large or small receives our prompt attention. Phones 11 & 36.

C. B. Hyndman
AGENT, GLEICHEN.

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

H. W. Hollowell's auction sale has been postponed to Monday, January 29th.

Have you paid for your CALL?

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Your opportunity
Visit Calgary for the Bonspiel

Fare and one third for the round trip
Tickets on sale Jan. 25 to 29. Return limit Feb. 3rd, 1917

For further information apply to any C. P. R. ticket agent or write, R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

Auction Sale

of W. Hay's live stock, farm implements etc. at his farm s.w. 1/4 sec. 5-22-23, 4 1/2 miles north of town on Friday Feb. 23, at 11 a.m.

11 head of horses
10 head of cattle
87 sheep
2 pigs
8 geese
Horse blankets and 4 sets harness
All kinds of farm implements.
Household goods
Terms cash and no reserve. Lunch served at 11.30

A. R. Tudhope Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE

of live stock and farm implements of Mr. H. Hollowell

Monday, Jan. 29, 1 P.M.

AT
Prospect Farm 3 1/2 Miles N. W. of Gleichen

Horses, Oattle, Chickens
Harness, machinery and numerous other articles.

Terms cash. No reserve.

A. R. TUDHOPE
Auctioneer

Gleichen Town Financial Difficulties

(Concluded from Page 4)

number of lots abandoned and next year probably seventy-five mills, while unfortunate owners of buildings are on their knees night and day praying for a fire so that they can collect some insurance and pull out.

The amount of taxes collected each year can be augmented by imposing a business tax to the amount of ten per cent of the rental value of the premises occupied. The amount realizable from this source would amount to about \$1,250, with about \$200 additional from licenses.

In figuring the estimates for the year neither of these sources could be depended upon to any extent as the amount realizable is negligible.

In referring to my statements of two years ago I have no wish to stand in the "Just what I told you" class, and, while I may make suggestions to the Council, I have no power to force my views upon the members nor would I wish to do so, even if I were certain that I were right.

The real responsibility lies with the ratepayers themselves and if they do not take any interest in the town's affairs they will have themselves alone to blame for what may happen.

Summing up: There are two methods of taxation.

Single tax with an increasing mill rate and more abandoned lots.

Single tax plus a property tax to sixty per cent of the value of the improvements. A lighter burden on the lots and a chance of saving something out of the wreck.

To introduce this latter system it is necessary that a petition and a by-law asking for its enforcement be presented to the Council.

After reading this article over carefully, if you feel that you want to sign such a petition you will find it ready for your signature at Mayor Farquharson's drug store.

PETER MACLEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Jan. 25—The Chorus Lady.

Jan. 29—H. W. Hollowell's auction sale.

Jan. 19—Skating Rink party.

Jan. 24—Pte. Peat and Trooper Jerrett.

Feb. 3—Hamburg-Hollingshead Recital.

Feb. 23—W. Hayes auction sale.

March 1—N. N. Hay's auction sale.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star Chapter No 18, O. E. S.

Mutt and Jeff are coming to the Gleichen Opera House shortly.

The Red Cross committee acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$5.60 from Mrs. Smith of Milo.

The majority of the members of the Gleichen and Queenstown United Farmers Association are now attending the annual convention of their association in Edmonton.

M. Bollinger is justly proud of his registered Percheron stallion "Arko", which he purchased from A. G. Edwards when a yearling. When he was two years and seven months old "Arko" was weighed in the presence of crowd of men on Harry Brown's scales in Gleichen and weighed 2005 pounds. Mr. Bollinger would like to challenge the country to produce a better or heavier horse at the age of "Arko". This horse is of high breeding, his grand sire being "Carnott", champion of the world today, who sold for \$40,000.

Roy M. Allen has an expert in town demonstrating the Bates Steel Mule, and every farmer should see his new tractor. Read his ad in his issue.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE is prepared to encourage the development of the Western livestock industry by extending liberal credits to good farmers to purchase breeder and feeder livestock.

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN CANADA

KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

In 1915 about 45,000 head of feeder cattle were taken from the Winnipeg stock yards for distribution among farmers in the Northwestern States, representing a serious loss to Western Canadian farmers.

We wish to assist in stopping this movement. Consult us before selling unfinished stock. If you must sell, let us try to find you a buyer at home and build up your own district.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

BUY A SUIT AND OVERCOAT NOW YOU'LL GET LOTS OF CHANGE BACK



This picture tells you the whole story at a glance. What's the use of saying any more? Except just this! Even though you get our same high quality stylish clothes.

Hicks Trading Co.

Announcement

I realize the greatest difficulty in putting in the crop this spring will be the shortage of both labor and power. Having this in mind, after careful investigation of the light tractor field, I have decided to handle THE BATES STEEL MULE. This tractor is adaptable to the ordinary sized farm; is easily handled and kept in shape; will do the work of 8 horses at less cost; and, very important, a complete stock of repairs for same is kept close at hand. Call and see this machine.

Roy M. Allen

PROSPECT FARM

I am instructed by F. W. Crandall, owner of "Prospect Farm", three miles northwest of Gleichen, that his interests are such he is not able to give proper attention to this farm, and has placed it in my hands for a short time to dispose of.

This is one of the best farms in this district, and being so near in should make a fine home.

There is a Spring on the place, and all usual improvements.

Call on me at once for terms and conditions.

Thos. Henderson, Gleichen.